

„SAFEGUARDING WORLD HERITAGE IN THE CONTEXT OF NEW GLOBAL CHALLENGES

Second
Regional Seminar
of the CIS Countries
with international
participation

21-24 NOVEMBER

2012

PROCEEDINGS



Minsk-City,
Mir Castle Complex,
Belarus



При поддержке Бюро ЮНЕСКО в Москве
по Азербайджану, Армении, Беларуси,
Республике Молдова и Российской Федерации



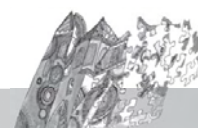
Міністэрства
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Беларусь



PROCEEDINGS
of the Regional Seminar for CIS countries
with international participation

**SAFEGUARDING WORLD HERITAGE
IN THE CONTEXT OF NEW GLOBAL CHALLENGES**

Minsk-City, Mir Castle Complex,
Belarus (21-24 November 2012)



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Proceedings of the Regional Seminar for CIS countries
«Safeguarding World Heritage in the Context of New Global Challenges»
21-24 November 2012, Minsk-City, Mir Castle Complex, Belarus

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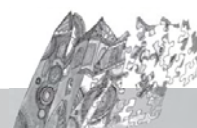
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INTRODUCTION

Second Regional Seminar for CIS countries with the international participation «Safeguarding World Heritage in the Context of New Global Challenges» was held on 21–24 November, 2012 in Minsk and Castle Complex «Mir» (Belarus). This seminar was organized with the support of the UNESCO Moscow Office by the Institute of Culture of Belarus in collaboration with the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus, National Commission of the Republic of Belarus for UNESCO, Castle Complex «Mir» and in partnership with the Russian Scientific-Research Institute of Cultural and Natural Heritage named after D.S. Likhachev.

This event was prepared as a continuation of the First Regional Seminar **«Safeguarding World Heritage in the Context of New Global Challenges»**, which was held in Moscow (Russian Federation) between 1st and 3d March 2011, and also as implementation of the recommendations of the participants of the International Workshop and Training «World Cultural Heritage: Protection and Use for Sustainable Development» (22–26 May 2012, Minsk, Nesvizh, Belarus) and using outcomes of the **Workshop for the National Focal Points from Central, Eastern and South-East Europe within the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting (Tbilisi, Georgia, 14–16 November)**.

The Seminar was addressed the challenges of improvement, development and effective management of World Heritage properties in CIS member states, as well as employing scientific and informational potential of the region for the upcoming periodic reporting exercise within the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting for Europe and North America as the application of the Convention on Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. The Seminar will mainly focus on the practicalities of development and effective management of World Heritage properties, engaging all stakeholders, including local authorities, community activists, researchers, tourist agencies and NGOs.

The Second Regional Seminar became a real platform for information and experience exchange between CIS experts, offered opportunities for discussing problems and finding the best solutions, as well as created a mechanism for a long-term partnership and co-operation among countries that have similar social, economic and political and cultural background.

The absence of language and other kinds of communication barriers among the participating countries is another no little advantage of the Seminar. The working languages of the Seminar were Russian and English.

UNESCO, as an international organization, was capable of offering multifaceted support and professional consultations to improve the management of the World Heritage properties, and specifically in the process of the Periodic Reporting exercise in the CIS states.

The Seminar was enable the participants to gain a better understanding of the role and the significance of UNESCO's 1972 Convention. Participants appreciated the outcomes of its practical implementation, its contribution to the development of the heritage concept as a sustainability factor in the dynamics of the society.



The Goal of the Seminar

The Seminar has been employed the scientific and informational potential of the CIS member states and geared it towards the effective implementation of UNESCO's 1972 Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage; allowed to disseminate the best practices of World Heritage property management in the context of global challenges, and offered consultations and technical support to the CIS countries in the process of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting for Europe and North America as the application of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

The Main Objectives

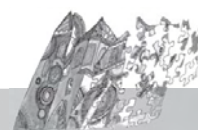
1. Assist CIS member states in identifying the priorities and resources to improve the management of World Heritage properties and ensuring their public recognition.
2. Identify the effective know-how and to share the positive experience with the CIS member states to ensure quality reports within the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting for Europe and North America as the application of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.
3. Introduce the participants of the Seminar to the best practices of managing World Heritage properties and preparing Periodic Reporting in the CIS and Eastern Europe.
4. Initiate sharing achievements and best practices of protection, promotion and use of the World Heritage properties in the CIS.
5. Organize education and training in implementing new technologies in the field of heritage management through expanding regional cooperation and establishing interregional networks on the most topical issues of World Heritage protection.
6. Discuss the best practices in the CIS regarding a dialogue with the communities and stakeholders for continuous monitoring of the condition and effective use of the World Heritage properties.
7. Discuss the most common challenges and problems that would arise in the process of Periodic Reporting; develop an Action Plan, and also Guidelines for the CIS member states on World Heritage properties management and preparing Periodic Reports on implementation of the 1972 Convention.

Issues for Discussion

The Seminar was mainly focused on drawing up and implementing a World Heritage property management plan in the CIS member states, discussing best practices in Heritage property management, and also the techniques for preparing papers within the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting for Europe and North America as application of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

Participants

Representatives of the World Heritage properties in the CIS member states (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine, the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan), heritage sites management agencies (ministries and institutions), scientific and public organizations, as well as international experts working in the field of cultural and natural heritage (more than 30 people).



PROGRAM COMMITTEE OF THE SEMINAR

Chairman

Mr. Viktor KURASH Deputy Minister of Culture of the Republic of Belarus

Deputy Chair

Mr. Igar CHARNYAUSKI Head of the Protection of Historical and Cultural Heritage and Restoration Department of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus

Members

Mr. Ivan KRUK Rector of the Institute of Culture of Belarus

Ms. Liubava MOREVA Programme Specialist for Culture, UNESCO Office in Moscow for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Republic of Moldova and the Russian Federation

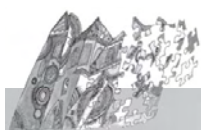
Mr. Uladzimir SHCHASNY Chair of National Commission of the Republic of Belarus for UNESCO

Ms. Ina VASILEUSKAYA Leading Adviser of the Secretariat of National Commission of the Republic of Belarus for UNESCO

Ms. Natallya KHVIR Head of Protection of Historical and Cultural Heritage Sector of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus

Ms. Alla STASHKEVICH Head of the Department for Protection of Historical and Cultural Heritage of the Institute of Culture of Belarus

Ms. Volga PAPKO Director of Mir Castle Complex Museum



ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Chairman

Mr. Viktor KURASH Deputy Minister of Culture of the Republic of Belarus

Deputy Chairman

Mr. Igar CHARNYAUSKI Head of Protection of Historical And Cultural Heritage and Restoration Department of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus

Mr. Ivan KPYK Rector of the Institute of Culture of Belarus

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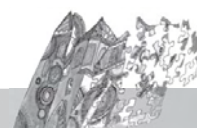
Ms. Volga PAPKO Director of Mir Castle Complex Museum

Executive Secretary

Ms. Alla STASHKEVICH Head of the Department for Protection of Historical and Cultural Heritage of the Institute of Culture of Belarus

Consultation Support

Ms. Liubava MOREVA Programme Specialist for Culture, UNESCO Office in Moscow for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Republic of Moldova and the Russian Federation



WELCOMING ADDRESSES

WELCOME ADDRESS

ON BEHALF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Mr. V. KURASH,

Deputy Minister of Culture of the Republic of Belarus

Ladies and gentlemen!

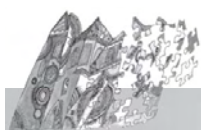
On behalf of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus, I am pleased to welcome you at the Second Regional Seminar of the CIS countries with international participation «Safeguarding World Heritage in the Context of New Global Challenges».

We are convinced that in response to the challenges of the 21st century, this regional meeting of experts and the training will be viewed as a milestone on the way to strengthening the partnership for international cooperation within the CIS in the area of culture in general, and in safeguarding World Heritage properties in particular.

Protection of historical and cultural heritage is a priority of cultural policy of Belarus. This approach is based on the understanding the fact that national cultural and natural heritage not only embodies the creativity of people, but as one of the cultural institutions of mankind, it is a factor of cultural identity, the basis of national self-determination as well as a resource for cultural diversity. In addition, the protection and safeguarding of heritage became in our time the attribute part of the strategy of the economic development of individual regions and the country as a whole.

Annually Belarus holds the European Heritage Days, which have become an indicator of intercultural dialogue, diversity statements as well as a common culture of the European community, the formation of a supranational European identity. Traditionally, the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus in cooperation with local authorities develops a detailed program of events throughout the country to mark the European Heritage Days: exhibitions, concerts, press conferences, «round tables», «art-sessions», training seminars, creative actions, meetings of experts on the protection of tangible and intangible cultural heritage.

On the international level Belarus is a reliable partner in the protection of historical and cultural heritage. Our country has ratified almost all of the UNESCO Conventions on culture and protection of cultural heritage. One of the first is the 1988 Convention on Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. With this Convention the appearance of the World



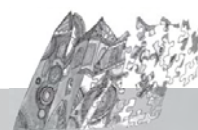
Heritage List is connected. It became the basis for the coordination and cooperation of national and international organizations related to the preservation of cultural and historical properties, and other types and forms of social and cultural practices. The appearance of this Convention, its implementation on international and national levels demonstrates that such activities become globalized international character.

Now more than 936 properties are in the World Heritage List. Belarus has 4 sites included in the World Heritage List of UNESCO. Among them are Mir Castle (incorporated in 2000), Architectural and Cultural Complex the Radziwill's Residence in Nesvizh (2005), Struve Geodetic Arc (2005) and National park «Belavezhskaya pushcha» (1992).

Our activity with UNESCO is fruitful and has long-term character. In 2012 Belarus had a grant for establishing of the National Inventory of the intangible cultural heritage. We also have the financial support from UNESCO for the renovation of some monuments including Tyzengaus Palace in Pastavy, Palace in Kosava, the Oginsky's Palace in Zalesse (Grodna region).

In conclusion, let me express my gratitude to the organizers of the conference, especially to the UNESCO Moscow Office, the National Commission of the Republic of Belarus for UNESCO, the Institute of Culture of Belarus.

Also I would like to wish all the participants of this meeting successful and productive work, and I hope that the experience acquired during the discussions, the identified problems and their solutions will accelerate the development of the system for protection of cultural heritage at the national and international levels.



WELCOME ADDRESS

ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION OF BELARUS FOR UNESCO

N. SCHASNOVICH,

**Adviser of the Secretariat of the National Commission of the Republic
of Belarus for UNESCO**

Dear participants of the seminar,

On behalf of the National Commission of Belarus for UNESCO, I am happy to welcome the participants of the seminar «Safeguarding World Heritage in the Context of New Global Challenges». Let me express my gratitude to the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus and the Institute of Culture of Belarus for organizing this important event, and the UNESCO Office in Moscow for their support in preparation of this event.

Belarus is an active party to UNESCO's Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. Today, four sites in Belarus are on UNESCO's World Heritage List. The National Commission of Belarus for UNESCO attaches great importance not only to the protection and preservation of these sites, but also to managing the heritage. The course of the efficient heritage management has been challenged by today's global processes, such as the rapid growth of tourism, spontaneous urbanization, and climate change. In this perspective, the subject of today's seminar looks especially topical. Discussing various issues associated with managing World Heritage property, safeguarding and using them, sharing the best practices in this field will contribute to the improvement of the management of the cultural and natural heritage in the regions. The recommendations for better World Heritage management that will be developed in the course of the Seminar will be useful for site representatives, government agencies, academic communities, non-governmental organizations and experts dealing with safeguarding cultural and natural heritage.

On November 16, 2012, the Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage marked its 40th anniversary. A series of events across the globe dedicated to this anniversary have been organized by the countries participating in this Convention.

In Belarus in May 2012 in the framework of this anniversary celebrations with the support of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre the International Capacity-Building Workshop «World Heritage Properties: Conservation and Use for Sustainable Development» was held, and in the course of it recommendations on how to improve the management of the World Heritage properties in their sustainable development were made.

Cultural heritage should be the object of fruitful cooperation in the area of its study, preservation, use and effective management. May I express confidence that the Safeguarding World Heritage in the Context of New Global Challenges Seminar will be an effective catalyst for this cooperation.

In conclusion, I would like to wish the Seminar successful and fruitful work, and further professional achievements.

Thank you.



WELCOME ADDRESS

ON BEHALF OF THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURE OF BELARUS

Ivan KRUK, Rector of the Institute of Culture of Belarus

Dear participants of the Seminar,

Our Seminar addresses a very important issue - safeguarding World Heritage property. And it is already the second seminar that is held on the territory of Belarus to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. And this appears to be especially important today, because the recent developments in the world, such as the armed conflicts, globalization, the unification of values, causes concerns of people who care about the future, preservation of culture and about their children.

UNESCO's Convention of 1972 united countries, continents, caring people of the planet to address a global problem, the one of security and safeguarding the best cultural achievements of mankind and natural sites against destruction. In its effort to ensure a respectful and caring attitude to heritage, UNESCO maintains that the peoples of the world have more in common than differ, that the differences of public and religious ideologies do not necessarily imply an ideological confrontation, and that the diversity of national cultures is a mutually enriching factor, not divisive. Throughout its existence. UNESCO has sought to remain faithful to these principles, and this is an achievement of many dozens of government officials, manifestation of their political wisdom and uncompromising will. But it is not only them, who we should be grateful to. UNESCO's work would not have been successful without continuous, often selfless, support of hundreds and thousands of national and international scientific and cultural institutions. Welcoming you, the participants of this forum, we act on behalf of one of such institutions, the Institute of Culture of Belarus, which has maintained close ties with UNESCO for many years, has implemented a few joint projects. In this regard, we would like to thank the UNESCO Moscow Office, the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus for the many years of collaboration and also express hope that this cooperation will continue in a mutually rewarding manner.

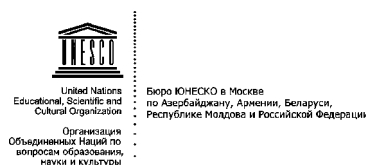
Our words of appreciation also go to the Minsk City History Museum and Mir Castle Complex for their cooperation and assistance in the preparation of this Seminar.

May I wish you, all the participants of the Seminar, effective work and successful achievement of your goals.

The Institute of Culture is interested in the best friendly relations and our doors are always open for our friends and partners.



Second Regional Seminar of the CIS Countries with international participation
SAFEGUARDING WORLD HERITAGE IN THE CONTEXT OF NEW GLOBAL CHALLENGES
Minsk-City, Mir Castle Complex, Belarus (21–24 November 2012)



WELCOME ADDRESS

Mr. Dendev BADARCH
Director of the UNESCO Office in Moscow
UNESCO Representative in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Republic of Moldova and the Russian Federation

Dear ladies and gentlemen,

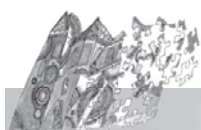
On behalf of the UNESCO Moscow Office and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, I am happy to welcome all the participants and organizers of this **International Seminar that addresses topical issues of conservation and management of the World Heritage sites in the context of the global challenges of our time.**

First of all, let me express my gratitude to the organizers of the event, and in particular, to the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus, the National Commission of the Republic of Belarus for UNESCO as well as the Institute of Culture of Belarus and Mir Castle Complex for the support and the professional contribution to preparing and conducting with the assistance of UNESCO Moscow Office this seminar in Minsk and with field sessions on World Heritage sites, such as Mir Castle Complex.

The protection of cultural and natural heritage has been in the focus of UNESCO since the time of establishing the organization. Considering the globalization trends and the new factors that have been emerging over time that directly affect the safety of heritage sites, it is becoming more urgent to develop effective approaches to the protection, conservation and popularization of the cultural and natural heritage.

Deriving from the principles set forth by the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural And Natural Heritage, the 40th anniversary of which is celebrated in 2012, it is important to take into account the scale and seriousness of the new hazards that are threatening the sites, and also new prospects and opportunities offered by the modern world. It is important to employ the international collaborative experience to develop new approaches to safeguarding World Heritage sites, and, above all, to mobilize the experts and the academic community with their research and prognostic potential to develop effective methods for improving the management of world cultural and natural heritage.

Given the enormous effort that has been invested in the preparation, adoption and implementation of the *Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*, the international community led by UNESCO aims to ensure the wide application of its principles and to bring their importance to the awareness of the key politicians and the public in general.



The responsibility for the implementation of the *Convention*, the inclusion of its ideas and principles into the national legislation and the development of an integrated approach to the protection of the cultural heritage rests entirely on the government agencies both at the federal and regional levels. Government agencies should actively involve all kinds of communities, such as businesses, NGOs, the young, in the monuments protection activities. The participation of different social groups is of great educational value, as it allows consolidating the community on the basis of safeguarding the cultural heritage and traditions.

Inscribing a site on the World Heritage List is only the first step to preserve cultural heritage for future generations. Management and safeguarding is an ongoing process that involves the local communities in charge of the property and government leaders.

It should also be noted that the experience of safeguarding the World Heritage sites, being important as such, should be seen as a tool in the framework of the implementation of the national programs for the preservation of cultural property of historic cultural value.

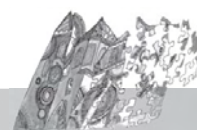
The Second Regional Seminar on Safeguarding and Managing the World Heritage aims to address practical issues of improving and developing management plans for effective managing World Heritage sites within the CIS member-states, and of developing the capacity to prepare member-states' reports for the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting for Europe and North America to report the application of the World Heritage Convention of 1972.

This seminar in Minsk has been prepared with regard to the recommendations of the First Regional Seminar for the CIS member-states with participation of international experts «Safeguarding World Heritage in the Context of New Global Challenges», held by the Russian Scientific-Research Institute of Cultural and Natural Heritage named after D.S. Likhachev (Moscow, March 1-3, 2011) with the support of the UNESCO Office in Moscow, and also to the outcomes of the International Seminar and Training «World Heritage Properties: Conservation and Use for Sustainable Development» (Minsk, Nesvizh, May 22-26, 2012) held with the support of the World Heritage Centre, and the recommendations of the Workshop for World Heritage National Focal Points in Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe within the framework of the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting Exercise on the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (Tbilisi, Georgia, November 14-16, 2012).

In this context, I would like to stress once again the importance of the experts' collaboration with the involvement of government agencies, academic research community to solve the problems of preservation and promotion of cultural and natural heritage. May I express my confidence that your cooperation will contribute not only to further continuity of cultural traditions through safeguarding heritage sites, dialogue of cultures, but also to the development of cross-cultural dialogue and economic well-being.

I wish all participants of the Seminar fruitful work and further professional success.

Dendev Badarch
Director of the UNESCO Moscow Office, UNESCO representative
in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Republic of Moldova and the Russian
Federation



THE OUTCOMES OF THE SEMINAR

The Second Regional Seminar for CIS countries with international participation «Safeguarding World Heritage in the Context of New Global Challenges» was held on November 21-24, 2012 in Minsk and Mir Castle Complex (the Republic of Belarus). The event was organized by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus, the Institute of Culture of Belarus, the National Commission of the Republic of Belarus for UNESCO, the Mir Castle Complex in partnership with the Russian Scientific-Research Institute of Cultural and Natural Heritage named after D.S. Likhachev and with the support of the UNESCO Moscow Office for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Moldova and the Russian Federation.

The Seminar was prepared with regard to the recommendations of the First Regional Seminar for the CIS member-states with participation of international experts «Safeguarding World Heritage in the Context of New Global Challenges» (Moscow, March 1-3, 2011) and also considering the outcomes of the International Seminar and Training «World Heritage Properties: Conservation and Use for Sustainable Development» (Minsk, May 23-26, 2012), the recommendations of the Workshop for World Heritage National Focal Points in Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe within the framework of the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting Exercise on the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (Tbilisi, Georgia, November 14-16, 2012).

Over 30 leading experts, representatives of cultural and public institutions, site managers from Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Russia, Lithuania and Ukraine took part in the Seminar, delivered reports and presentations, were directly involved in the development of its resolutions.

The Seminar mainly focused on addressing practical challenges in improving, developing and effective management of the World Heritage property in the CIS member-states, as well as involving their capacity in the forthcoming preparation of the reports within the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting for Europe and North America on the application of the World Heritage Convention of 1972.

The participants of the Seminar addressed an array of tasks as follows:

- to assist the CIS member-states in setting priorities and identifying available resources for improving the management of World Heritage sites and ensure their public recognition;
- to identify the effective methods and to channel the positive experience to the CIS member states to ensure good quality in the preparation of the periodic reports within the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting for Europe and North America on the application of the World Heritage Convention;



- to highlight the best practices of World Heritage property management and the preparation of periodic reports in the CIS member-states and the region of Eastern Europe;
- to develop regional dissemination of achievements and best practices in the area of safeguarding, protection, promotion and use of the World Heritage property in the CIS member-states;
- to discuss the best CIS cases of successful dialogue with communities and stakeholders to ensure regular monitoring and effective use of the World Heritage property;
- to discuss the most common challenges and problems encountered in the preparation of periodical reports, to develop an action plan and recommendations for the CIS member-states' World Heritage sites management and the preparation of periodic reports on the application of the 1972 Convention.

For the Seminar, the Institute of Culture of Belarus prepared the translation into Russian (working version) of UNESCO's Periodic Reporting Handbook for Site Managers, as well as some of the instructional materials offered at the seminars conducted by the Center for World Heritage for National Focal Points in Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe within the framework of the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting Exercise on the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (Prague, 2011; Tbilisi, 2012).

The Opening and the first plenary session were held in the Minsk City History Museum on November 21, 2012. The welcoming addresses at the opening session were offered by V.Kurash, Deputy Minister of Culture of the Republic of Belarus, N.Schasnovich, Advisor to the Secretariat of the National Commission of the Republic of Belarus for UNESCO, I.Kruck, Rector of the Institute of Culture of Belarus.

In his welcome address, V.Kurash, Deputy Minister of Culture of the Republic of Belarus, confirmed the country's interest in partnership and cooperation, including international and regional (within the CIS), in safeguarding heritage, in implementing relevant international treaties, including UNESCO Conventions, as well as in joint projects.

At the first plenary session, the keynote speaker was Yu.Vedenin, Director of the Russian Scientific-Research Institute of Cultural and Natural Heritage named after D.S. Likhachev, Doctor of Geographical Sciences, Professor. His report provided, in particular, a detailed analysis of the problems and global challenges that affect the condition of cultural heritage properties and their preservation, including the climate change and the environment, natural disasters, which cause the change of the cultural landscape, urbanization, and other challenges of the contemporary civilization. Besides, the outcomes the First Regional Seminar «Safeguarding World Heritage in the Context of New Global Challenges», which had been held in Moscow in March 2011, were summarized. Special attention was given to its recommendations, which maintained that the participants of the Seminar, attempting to find the most effective solutions to the most pressing issues related to safeguarding World Cultural and Natural Heritage sites,



and taking into account the extensive global experience in this field and the specific situation in each of the member state of the Convention, while regarding the conservation and enhancement of its national heritage, pay special attention to the fact that the Strategy for safeguarding World Heritage property should rest on the complex interdisciplinary approach based on the idea of the correlation of cultural and natural heritage and designed to support the cultural and natural diversity of all States Parties of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. Further the report emphasized the need for research and implementation of the best international practices of safeguarding World Heritage sites, and also recommended to create an international expert group within the CIS for the purpose of conducting joint research, exchanging ideas, information, theoretical and practical achievements for the development of the system of immediate action to adapt World Heritage Sites to the fast environmental change. The recommendations also contained suggestions for organizing and conducting the second regional seminar on World Heritage sites management plans and the preparation of the periodic reports for the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting Exercise on the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

The first plenary session also heard a presentation by Professor I.Makovetsky, Chairman of the Russian National Committee of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, on the resolutions of the 36th Session of the World Heritage Committee and the coordinating challenges of the World Heritage property management of the CIS member states, in which he expressed the idea of bringing together the efforts of the CIS countries to safeguard and use World Heritage sites, and creating a single point of contact for the CIS to implement key provisions of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention.

The following four theme sessions were held in Mir Castle Complex, the administration of which kindly agreed not only to host the Seminar participants, but also to provide some financial support. The participants focused on the main thematic areas of the Seminar associated with the preparation and implementation of a World Heritage site management plan capacity building for the preparation of the periodic reports for the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting Exercise on the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention. Some other aspects and issues concerning managing of World Heritage sites after their inscription on the World Heritage List in the CIS were also considered.

A session on World Heritage sites management plans heard the report by Algimantas Degutis, Deputy Director of the Department of Cultural Heritage from Lithuania, on the World Heritage sites safeguarding practices in Lithuania. The report highlighted, in particular, the challenges faced by the World Heritage protection service, especially on such sites as the historic center of Vilnius, which is a living and evolving organism, which requires specific conditions for maintenance and protection. The Lithuanian Department of Cultural Heritage is in process of elaborating a special plan for the historic center of Vilnius and other sites with detailed requirements regarding safeguarding the identified valuable attributes of national and global importance. A special management system for the historic center of Vilnius has been developed, which comprises:



- institutions and legislation acts, which govern the site management, institutions involved in management and their responsibilities
- physical planning documents and their requirements that govern the protection and development of the site.

The main specifications of the system are as follows:

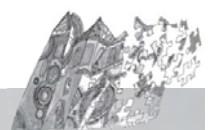
- integrity of the site management;
- horizontal interagency and interdisciplinary collaboration;
- coordinated vertical management;
- interaction among state and local government agencies, as well as the civil society;

The instruments for the introduction of the management system and control over its implementation are:

- periodic report on the institutions' operations and an integrated collection of them;
- report on measures for the previous period and the result of evaluation by the public;
- periodic report to the World Heritage Committee.

The reports by the participants from Ukraine (Ye. Serdyuk, Director General of the National Sanctuary Complex «Sophia of Kiev», and L. Apostolova-Sossa, Chief Architect of this reserve) scrupulously examined the new management plan for the Complex of Saint Sophia Cathedral, a heritage site of world importance, as well as current challenges of safeguarding its cultural landscape in a modern urban environment. It was mentioned, in particular, that the rapid development of the city of Kiev affects the condition of the monuments and their scenery development. To preserve the historical and cultural value of St. Sophia's Cathedral architectural ensemble and its dominant role in the historical part of the city, a need emerged to expand the boundaries of the protected areas, to improve the conservation status and the mode of its use. Due to the efforts of the staff of the National Sanctuary Complex «Sophia of Kiev», a concept of the plan for the organization of the site was developed, the implementation of which will provide optimal conditions for the use of the property of the reserve, the functioning of its departments, presentation of monuments and organization of customer service.

The report by A. Zviryaka, Acting Director of the Institute for Monument Protection Research, explored the role of the landscape component of the sited on the World Heritage List, as well as the status of the protection of cultural landscapes in Ukraine. The presenter mentioned that the cultural landscape contributes to the sustainable development of the local cultures and is a major component of the European natural and cultural heritage. In recent years, Ukrainian experts have outlined common principles, policies and guidelines that provide for taking concrete measures for the protection, management and design of valuable landscapes. Ukraine has a great natural and cultural heritage, which has not been fully identified yet. Today, the exploration of the Ukrainian land continues in order to identify the most valuable landscape areas, develop appropriate documentation for their conservation and use.



The report presented by Director of the Museum in Mir Castle Complex focused on the World Heritage management plan modernization project for Mir Castle Complex, which is currently being developed by the staff of the museum. It analyzed the shortcomings of the previous plan, identified the challenges that emerged after the restoration of the castle and the mass arrival of visitors, and also introduced the participants into the basic concept of the forthcoming management plan.

The report delivered by S.Gorbatenko, an expert from St.Petersburg, Chairman of St.Petersburg's branch of ICOMOS, raised the issue of identification, protection and management of the «Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg And Related Groups of Monuments» World Heritage site. The speaker provided a detailed description of the problems associated with the protection of the site, highlighting the role of non-governmental organizations, including ICOMOS, who are trying to prevent the negative impact of attacks on the historic cultural landscapes of the city, their uncontrolled construction and destruction nature.

The exchanges of opinions that took place on that day allowed to carefully examine the experience of managing World Heritage sites in the CIS. The seminar participants listened to the presentations by experts from Armenia, Moldova, Azerbaijan, Belarus on the situations in their countries.

During the discussion, some proposals were made to compile a database of expert consultants, who specialize in various areas of heritage protection, including the World Heritage sites.

The second day of the seminar was dedicated mainly to various aspects of the preparation of the periodic reports within the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting Exercise on the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention. In his speech, V.Ezerov, Deputy Holder of the UNESCO, Chair in Urban and Architectural Conservation of the Russian Federation, presented the methodology for preparing periodic reports. The speaker based his presentation on the materials created by Alessandra Borchì and Anna Sidorenko for Prague Workshop on World Heritage Periodic Reporting Exercise for National Focal Points (May 2011).

A.Stashkevich, Head of Department for Scientific and Methodological Support for Protection of Historic and Cultural Heritage, the Institute of Culture of Belarus, reported on the outcomes of the Workshop for World Heritage National Focal Points in Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe within the framework of the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting Exercise on the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, which was held in Tbilisi in November 2012.

It was followed by a discussion, in which the participants spoke about the difficulties they encounter in the preparation of the periodic reports, as well as the need for an urgent translation into national languages (or at least into the Russian language, which is the main language of international communication in the CIS) of the questionnaire, which will have to be filled out in 2013 by responsible World Heritage sites managers in the CIS member-states. It was emphasized that it is crucial to make a careful monitoring of the sites to identify problems today and to discuss possible solutions at the highest national level. The need for additional seminars for World Heritage sites managers in each country was voiced.



The last, fifth session of the Seminar was dedicated to the practice of using the World Heritage property after its restoration and inclusion into tour itineraries. In the informative report by B. Orazymbekova, an expert from Kazakhstan, the concept of the developing the historic and cultural values in Kazakhstan, including World Heritage sites, was presented and supported by the best examples of such development.

The exchange of opinions held afterwards allowed to learn about similar practices in Belarus, Ukraine, Lithuania, Azerbaijan, Armenia, and also about the challenges associated with that.

As part of this discussion, a number of significant proposals were made, which later were reflected in the summarizing document of the workshop, namely: the need to improve the national legislation, particularly with regard to the definition of buffer zones for the World Heritage sites (many national acts on heritage protection do not have this concept), the introduction of provisions on the protection of cultural landscapes; the coordination of protection agencies at all levels, the formation of a monitoring system for historic and cultural property, etc.

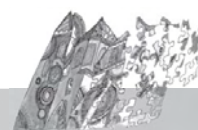
The seminar determined a further action plan and came up with recommendations on the priorities and resources of the CIS member-states in order to help them improve the implementation of for World Heritage property management plans and to achieve good quality in the preparation of the periodic reports within the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting for Europe and North America to report the application of the World Heritage Convention; increase their awareness of the best practices in the countries of the CIS and Eastern Europe; provide a framework for regional cooperation and exchange of information and practices among the CIS countries regarding the implementation of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the World Heritage, research and discussions, identify new ideas and approaches, reflecting different perspectives and approaches and create a network for further heritage protection actions.

The outcomes of the Seminar were summarized as an electronic version of proceedings, which includes the materials submitted by the participants for publication and a Power Point presentation, which are published in Russian in accordance with the program of the seminar.

A cultural program was organized for the participants of the Seminar, which featured a dramatized tour of Mir Castle and an excursion of the Minsk City History Museum and of the recently opened Art Gallery that houses painting by M. Savitsky, Belarusian painter.

During the final session, and in its subsequent review, the participants expressed their confidence that the Seminar and its recommendations would contribute to mutual understanding among professionals in the CIS, and also promote mutual cooperation and exchange of experience on the practical problems in managing world heritage in CIS member states.

In conclusion, deep gratitude has to be expressed for the advice and financial support of the UNESCO Moscow, as well as to our partners the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus, the National Commission of the Republic of Belarus, the management of the the Minsk City History Museum, the Museum in Mir Castle Complex for their active participation, and organizational assistance and financial support in the preparation of the Seminar.



THE OUTCOME DOCUMENT

**of the Second Regional Seminar for CIS countries
with international participation**

SAFEGUARDING WORLD HERITAGE IN THE CONTEXT OF NEW GLOBAL CHALLENGES

Minsk City, Mir Town Belarus (November 21–24, 2012)

The Second Regional Seminar for CIS member-states with participation of international experts «Safeguarding World Heritage in the Context of New Global Challenges» was held on November 21-24, 2012 in Minsk and Mir Castle Complex (the Republic of Belarus). The event was organized by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus, the Institute of Culture of Belarus, the National Commission of the Republic of Belarus for UNESCO, Mir Castle Complex, in partnership with the Russian Research Institute for Cultural and Natural Heritage named after D.S.Likhachev and with the support of the UNESCO Moscow Office for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Moldova and the Russian Federation.

This seminar had been prepared with regard to the recommendations of the First Regional Seminar for the CIS member-states with participation of international experts «Safeguarding World Heritage in the Context of New Global Challenges» (Moscow, March 1–3, 2011), and also to the outcomes of the International Seminar and Training «World Heritage Properties: Conservation and Use for Sustainable Development» (Minsk, May 23-26, 2012), and the recommendations of the Workshop for World Heritage National Focal Points in Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe within the framework of the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting Exercise on the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (Tbilisi, Georgia, November 14–16, 2012).

More than 30 leading experts, cultural and public institutions, site managers from Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Russia, Lithuania and Ukraine took part in the Seminar, delivered papers and presentations, and were directly involved in the development of its outcome documents .

The Seminar addressed practical issues of improving, developing and effective management of the World Heritage property in the CIS member-states, as well as employing their capacity in the forthcoming preparation of the periodic reporting for Europe and North America within the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting Exercise on the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention of 1972 on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

The opening ceremony of the Seminar heard the welcoming addresses by V.Kurash, Deputy Minister of Culture of the Republic of Belarus, N.Schasnovich, Advisor to the Secretariat of the National Commission of the Republic of Belarus for UNESCO, I.Kruck, Rector of the Institute of Culture of Belarus. L.Moreva, National Officer for Culture programs at the UNESCO



Moscow Office, read the welcome address from Dendev Badarch, Director of the UNESCO Office in Moscow, UNESCO Representative in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Republic of Moldova and the Russian Federation.

PREAMBLE

The Participants of the Seminar, which was organized with the support and participation of the UNESCO Moscow Office for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Moldova and the Russian Federation, in partnership with the National Commission of the Republic of Belarus for UNESCO, the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus, the Institute of Culture of Belarus, the Museum at Mir Castle Complex, as well as with the participation of the representatives of the departments of culture and experts from Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Moldova, the Russian Federation, Ukraine, the Republic of Lithuania and UNESCO experts,

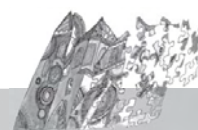
with regard to the recommendations of the First Regional Seminar for the CIS member-states with participation of international experts «Safeguarding World Heritage in the Context of New Global Challenges», held by the Russian Scientific-Research Institute of Cultural and Natural Heritage named after D.S. Likhachev (Moscow, March 1-3, 2011) with the support of the UNESCO Office in Moscow, and also to the outcomes of the International Seminar and Training «World Heritage Properties: Conservation and Use for Sustainable Development» (Minsk, Nesvizh, May 22-26, 2012) held with the support of the World Heritage Centre, and the recommendations of the Workshop for World Heritage National Focal Points in Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe within the framework of the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting Exercise on the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (Tbilisi, Georgia, November 14-16, 2012);

recognizing the need for timely and accurate implementation of the resolutions of the World Heritage Committee, the recommendations of other international advisory bodies in the field of heritage conservation, including the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and ICCROM;

considering the importance of exchange of national experience in the field of safeguarding cultural property in the bilateral and multilateral levels, including the means supported by UNESCO and other relevant international and regional organizations;

taking into account the global community experience in this area, which reflects the specifics of each of the countries participating in the Convention in the course of safeguarding and increasing its national assets;

seeking to improve the management of World Heritage sites and their use for the purposes of development;



recognizing the importance of scientific and informational capacity building in the region for the preparation of the periodic reports within the framework of the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting Exercise on the implementation of Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage,

have recognized the need to develop the following RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Improvement of the management plans for World Heritage Sites

advise governments, authorities and administrations on the World Heritage sites in the CIS member-states to abide in their actions by the following:

- 1.1. contribute to the modernization and improvement of the management plans for World Heritage sites, the formation of an effective system of their implementation, which would consolidate the international experience and advice of leading experts in the field;
- 1.2. conduct a thorough study of the best practices in safeguarding and management of World Heritage sites for their further introduction and adaptation to the specific conditions of a particular heritage site;
- 1.3. involve representatives of the local community and various NOGs in the World Heritage property management, stimulating in this way the active participation and motivation of its representatives, including their participation in safeguarding and use of the heritage sites.

2. On the preparation of the periodic reports within the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting Exercise on the Implementation of the 1972 Convention

- 2.1. in the course of preparation of the periodic reports on the preservation of World Heritage sites, conduct a comprehensive monitoring of their current condition in order to better counteract the global challenges of our time, and other negative trends and factors;
- 2.2. perform the translation into the national languages of the questionnaire for Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting Exercise on the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention and conduct an additional national capacity building training for the managers of World Heritage sites on how to prepare the periodic report.

3. Effective safeguarding and use of the World Heritage property

- 3.1. encourage the comprehensive cultural landscape approach to the issues of safeguarding of World Heritage sites and their use;
- 3.2. encourage the development of sustainable tourism, the introduction at the World Heritage sites of various educational programs aimed at promoting the heritage and fostering intercultural dialogue ;



- 3.3. initiate and implement national and regional world cultural heritage safeguarding programmes, including the restoration and future use of the sites, protection of intellectual property rights;
- 3.4. prepare a CIS model law «On the World Heritage Site» for effective organization of operations for implementation and application of the international law in the field of cultural heritage;
- 3.6. increase investment into developing a cultural heritage safeguarding system at the national level; ensure the allocation (wherever possible) of a certain share of the state budget for this purpose in accordance with the overall objectives, priorities and development programs, develop a reward system for encouraging achievements in safeguarding cultural heritage, using, among others, such means as tax benefits and social order method;

4. Encouraging Collaboration and Partnership

- 4.1. more actively exploit the existing forms of partnership interaction within the CIS framework for the exchange of information, experience and knowledge, personnel capacity building in the fields of strategic and daily management, World Heritage protection and use policy development and implementation;
- 4.2. consider the possibility of setting up regional centers (monitoring groups, associations, regional experts' committees) that shall abide by the international ethical standards, and whose duties shall include supporting activities related to the execution of the provisions of UNESCO: preparation of periodic reports and portfolios for sites to be inscribed on the World Heritage List, monitoring of World Heritage sites condition, elaborating recommendations to the governing bodies, facilitating international cooperation, etc.
- 4.3. consider the possibility of creating a public access regional Internet resource, which shall consolidate the best World Heritage safeguarding practices and provide information on the leading experts of the CIS countries and foreign experts in various fields of cultural and natural heritage.

The participants, acknowledging the important contribution of UNESCO and, in particular, the World Heritage Centre, the UNESCO Office in Moscow, the National Commissions for UNESCO, the States Parties to the 1972 Convention and the need to develop common approaches to their protection, turn to UNESCO with the proposal as follows:

- 1) provide for wider dissemination of information about the developed guidelines and comments to the UNESCO and the World Heritage Centre regulations with a Russian translation of these documents;
- 2) continue the practice of regular regional seminars on the issues of Safeguarding the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, provide advice and financial support to conduct in 2013 a training for World Heritage property representatives on how to introduce effective methods for capacity building and organization



of work with all stakeholders, and, in particular, with the local communities.

The participants of the Seminar express their gratitude to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, the UNESCO Office in Moscow, the National Commission for UNESCO of the Republic of Belarus, the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus, the State Educational Establishment «Institute of Culture of Belarus,» Minsk City History Museum, the Museum of the Mir Castle Complex for the organization and conducting the conference.

The participants also deem it possible to submit the Outcome Document to the consideration by the sector cooperation authorities of the CIS member-states and, making adjustment to incorporate their opinion, to send it to the parliaments and governments of the CIS, UNESCO's World Heritage Centre, IPA CIS.

The Seminar participants are convinced that the fulfillment of the priorities of the cultural heritage protection will be a significant contribution to the formation of a common cultural space of the CIS, which will rest on knowledge and humanistic values, will contribute to the preservation and increase of cultural values around the world, as well as the continuity of the historical consciousness of all generations.



PRESS RELEASE

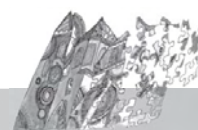
Second Regional Seminar for CIS countries with the international participation «Safeguarding World Heritage in the Context of New global Challenges was held on 21–24 November, 2012 in Minsk and Castle Complex «Mir» (Belarus). This seminar was organized by the Institute of Culture of Belarus in collaboration with the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus, National Commission of the Republic of Belarus for UNESCO, Castle Complex «Mir» in partnership with the Russian Research Institute for Cultural and Natural Heritage with the support of the UNESCO Moscow Office.

The Seminar was mostly focused on the practical issues of development and effective implementation of the World Heritage management plans in the CIS countries and facilitation of their capacities for relevant preparation of the periodic reporting under the second cycle of the periodic report for Europe and North America on the application of the World Heritage Convention.

Specific seminar objectives were as follows:

- Help CIS countries to improve the implementation of the WH management plans and achieve good quality in preparation of periodic reporting under the second cycle of the periodic report for Europe and North America on the application of the World Heritage Convention; raise their awareness of the best practices of this activity in the CIS and the East European region.
- Ensure active participation of all partners for elaboration of the new management principles for the World Heritage Sites regarding the preservation and promotion of cultural heritage;
- Provide a mechanism for regional co-operation and exchange of information and experiences between CIS countries concerning the implementation of the Convention and World Heritage conservation.
- Conduct studies and discussions, identify new ideas and approaches, reflect the different views and approaches and set up a network for further actions on heritage preservation.
- Discuss the most difficulties and needs regarding the process of periodic reporting, the plan necessary follow-up actions and compile the recommendations of the regional seminar.

Over 30 leading experts, representatives of cultural and public institutions, site managers from Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Russia, Lithuania and Ukraine took part in the Seminar, delivered reports and presentations, were directly involved in the development of its resolutions.



The programme of the Seminar included the plenary session, interactive sessions with presentations of the participants with joint discussion of the issues.

The Opening and the first plenary session were held in the Minsk City History Museum on November 21, 2012. The welcoming addresses at the opening session were offered by V.Kurash, Deputy Minister of Culture of the Republic of Belarus, N.Schasnovich, Advisor to the Secretariat of the National Commission of the Republic of Belarus for UNESCO, I.Kruck, Rector of the Institute of Culture of Belarus.

The seminar determined a further action plan and came up with recommendations on the priorities and resources of the CIS member-states in order to help them improve the implementation of for World Heritage property management plans and to achieve good quality in the preparation of the periodic reports within the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting for Europe and North America to report the application of the World Heritage Convention; increase their awareness of the best practices in the countries of the CIS and Eastern Europe; provide a framework for regional cooperation and exchange of information and practices among the CIS countries regarding the implementation of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the World Heritage, research and discussions, identify new ideas and approaches, reflecting different perspectives and approaches and create a network for further heritage protection actions.



APPENDIXES

APPENDIX 1.

PROGRAMME	29
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PARTICIPANTS	33
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PROGRAMME

**21 NOVEMBER
2012** Arrival, welcoming the delegations at the airport, checking in at the Planeta Hotel (*Minsk, Peramozhtsau, 31*)

15.00 — 15.30 Registration of participants

*M. Savitski's Gallery, Conference hall.
Svobody Square 15, Minsk*

15.00 — 15.30 Opening Ceremony

Welcoming Addresses

- Mr. V. Kurash, Deputy Minister of Culture of the Republic of Belarus
- Ms. L. Moreva, Programme Specialist for Culture, Moscow UNESCO Office
- Mr. U. Shchasny, Chairman of National Commission of the Republic of Belarus for UNESCO
- Mr. I. Kruk, Rector of Institute of Culture of Belarus

15.30 — 16.30 Session 1. *World Heritage and Current Global Challenges*

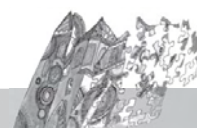
Presentations :

- **On the Global Challenges of Nowadays: Outcomes of the First Regional Seminar in Moscow.** Mr. Y. Vedenin, Director of the Likhachev's Russian Research Institute for Cultural and Natural Heritage, Professor, Russian Federation
- **On the Decisions of the 36th Session of the World Heritage Committee and the Problems of World Heritage Properties Management.** Mr. I. Makovetskij, Chairman of the Russian National Committee of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Professor, Russian Federation

Time limit — 30 min, including discussion

16.30 — 17.50 Visit to M. Savitski's Gallery

18.00 — 19.00 Reception, informal interaction



**22 NOVEMBER
2012**

8.00 — 10.15 *Leaving for Mir Town. Departure from Planeta Hotel*

10.15 — 10.40 Coffee-Break

10.40 — 18.20 *Session 2. The World Heritage Properties Management Plan: From the Concept to Implementation*

- 10.40 — 12.00**
- **The World Heritage Properties Management Plan: Requirements, Approaches, Implementation. Lithuanian Practice (Lithuania).** Mr. A. Degutis, Deputy Director of the Lithuanian Cultural Heritage Department, Lithuania
 - **Comments to UNESCO's World Heritage Property Management Plan for Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings.** Ms. E. Serdiuk, Director General of the National Museum-Reserve "Sophia of Kiev", Ph.D., History, Ukraine
 - **The Current Challenges of Protecting World Heritage Properties in the Modern Urban Environment (Research Within the Concept on the Site Design of the National Museum-Reserve «Sophia Of Kiev».** Ms. L. Apostolova-Sossa, Chief Architect of the National Museum-Reserve «Sophia of Kiev», Ph.D., Technical Sciences, Ukraine

Time limit — 20–25 min, including Question-Answers Session

12.00 — 12.20 Coffee Break

12.20 — 13.00 *Session 2 Continuation*

- **On the Issue of Specifying and Updating the World Heritage Property Management Plan: Mir Castle Complex.** Ms. O. Papko, Director of Mir Castle Complex, Belarus
- **The Challenges of Identifying, Protecting and Managing the Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments, a World Heritage Property.** Mr. S. Gorbatenko, Chairman of St.Petersburg branch of ICOMOS, Russia

Time limit — 20-25 min, including Question-Answers Session



13.00 — 14.00 Lunch

14.00 — 16.00 *Session 3. Sharing Practices and Discussing the Main Challenges in Drawing up and Implementation of World Heritage Property Management Plans. CIS Experts. Stake Holders' Representatives.*

16.00 — 16.20 Coffee Break

16.20 — 17.40
Session 3. Continuation

17.40 — 18.30 Excursion of Mir Castle

18.30 Dinner

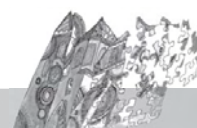
23 NOVEMBER 2012

9.30 — 18.00 *Session 4. The Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting on the Implementation of the 1972 World Heritage Convention*

- 9.30 — 11.00**
- **The Introduction to the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting: the Principles, Objectives, Stages, and the Preparation Process. The overview of the Workshop for the National Focal Points from Central, Eastern and South-East Europe within the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting (Tbilisi, Georgia, 14–16 November).** Ms. A. Stashkevich, Head of the Department for Protection of Historical and Cultural Heritage of the Institute of Culture of Belarus
 - **On the Preparation for the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting on the implementation of the 1972 World Heritage Convention in the Russian Federation.** Mr. V. Ezerov, UNESCO Chair in Urban and Architectural Conservation, Russian Federation

Question & Answer Session

Time limit for reports is up to 20 min



11.00. — 11.20 Coffee Break

11.20 — 13.00 Session 4 (*Continuation*)

- **On Forming and Functioning Buffer Zones for World Heritage Properties.** Mr. *I. Charnyauski*, Head of Department for Protection of Historical And Cultural Heritage And Restoration, Ministry of Culture, Belarus
- **Landscape Component of UNESCO Nominated Sites.** Ms. *A. Zverayka*, Acting Director of Monuments Protection Research Institute, Ukraine

Discussion

Time limit for reports is up to 25 min

13.00 — 14.00 Lunch

14.00 — 16.00 Session 5. *World Heritage Property Management: the Use and Preservation After Its Inscription on the World Heritage List. Major Threats and Challenges.*

- **The Practice of Organizing and Guiding Tours on World Heritage Property Sites.** Ms. *B. Orazymbekova*, Expert from the Kazakhstan Tourist Association

Discussion of main problems and their solutions. Exchange of experience.

16. 00 — 16.20 Coffee Break

16.20 — 18.00 Closing Session. *Summarizing. Adopting Resolutions*

18.00 Reception

**24 NOVEMBER
2012**

9.00 Participants' Departure



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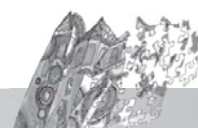
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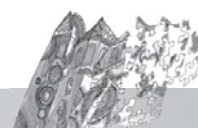
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APPENDIX 2. REPORTS



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ON THE GLOBAL CHALLENGES OF NOWADAYS: OUTCOMES OF THE FIRST REGIONAL SEMINAR

Mr. Y. Vedenin, Professor (Moscow, Russian Federation)

Regional seminar for CIS countries «Safeguarding World Heritage in the Context of New Global Challenges» has been attended by 70 participants from 12 countries. It was organized and conducted from 1 to 3 March, 2011 by the Russian Research Institute for Cultural and Natural Heritage, named after Dmitry Likhachev, in partnership with the Kolomenskoe State Integrated Art and Historical, Architectural and Natural Landscape Museum-Reserve with the support of the UNESCO Office in Moscow for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, the Republic of Moldova and the Russian Federation.

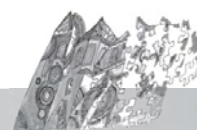
The seminar was aimed at strengthening the regional scientific and informational potential for the implementation of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention, for better management of the World Heritage Sites and foresight activities against new global challenges (such as climate change, uncontrolled urbanization and tourism pressure). Following international and regional CIS expert presentations and subsequent rich debates the participants discussed relevant issues in the following CIS countries – Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Republic of Moldova, Russia and the Ukraine.

In the recommendations of the seminar the participants agreed that protection of the World Heritage Sites (WHS) and the preservation policy shall be based on a comprehensive interdisciplinary approach reflecting the integrity of cultural and natural heritage while fostering cultural and natural diversity. Subsequently, cultural landscape as a heritage site plays a key role in this policy and landscape approach secures the integrity and interrelation of all heritage items with their environment.

The scientific community of the CIS countries, national governments in the cooperation with the UNESCO World Heritage Centre shall facilitate joint cooperation and coordination of the efforts for research on cultural landscape preservation and management and its role in spatial planning and sustainable development. This could be achieved through establishing a shared database in the sphere of cultural landscape research, preservation and operational management of the WHS.

It would be important to provide organizational and financial support for the regular meetings for compiling research activities, sharing outcomes and planning further research coordination and development in the CIS countries, including case studies on the model cultural landscapes with the participation of the international experts.

For introduction of the cultural landscape approach into the monitoring and management of the WHS it would be important to organize professional training on cultural landscape and spatial heritage sites preservation and management. The seminar participants also supported the recommendation on establishment of the coordinating research center for the CIS countries on



the basis of the Russian Research Institute for Cultural and Natural Heritage named after Dmitry Likhachev and endorsed an elaboration of the UNESCO Convention on conservation of the landscapes with the further promotion of this initiative in the CIS countries.

Meanwhile, architectural ensembles and monuments prevail among the World Cultural Heritage in Russia today, and more than half of them are the urban sites. In the Tentative list of the Russian objects there are 10 natural and 16 cultural phenomena with the dominating architectural complexes. What should be added to the Russian tentative list to demonstrate the cultural assets of Russia more adequately and representatively, so that traditional values and phenomena would be reflected in a comprehensive way?

In the historical aspect Russia has been and still remains the Orthodox country for many observers. Therefore it is clear, why the church architecture is represented so widely in its heritage (Church of the Ascension in Kolomenskoye, the Kizhi Pogost, various Kremlin and old town churches) and monastic complexes (Solovki, the Ferapontov monastery, the Trinity Sergius Lavra in Sergiev Posad, the Novodevichy Convent). However, we suppose that Solovetsky monastery shall be represented in the World Heritage not as mere cultural-historical ensemble of a monastery but as a monastic landscape. The best example of it is the Mount Athos in Greece. Let's remind, that Mount Athos is registered in the World Heritage List as natural and cultural object; it covers 350 square km (Solovki Archipelago is 295 square km without marine area), embraces 20 monasteries and 12 small secluded monasteries (there are 9 smaller secluded monasteries and hermitages in Solovki), represents outstanding value by 6 criteria (only one criterion is applied to Solovki). The expert evaluation report by the international mission on Solovetsky Archipelago in 1998 recognized that Solovetsky Islands Site requires a renomination as the cultural landscape.

Russia was commonly considered to be a rural country, and rural culture has determined its characteristic landscapes, but in modern Russia this culture becomes a relict. Traditional rural culture is the obvious heritage of the country, yet it is neither presented in the Russia's World Heritage List, nor in the tentative list. In the region of the Russian North cultural landscape of the Kenozero National Park is well-known. The Heritage Institute has reviewed the outstanding universal value of this park according to the UNESCO WHS criteria. The management plan for the Kenozero National Park has been also developed in the partnership with the leading experts of the Heritage Institute, so this territory is already equipped with the tools still lacking in some of the Russia's WHS.

Another feature of the Russian landscape, in particular in the central part of Russia, is the relicts of landowner country estate culture. Little is left from those land estates so abundant and widespread in the beginning of the 20th century. The reason is that the landowner class has been exterminated or exiled. However their connections with the Russian language and literature, art, music and poetry have favored the transformation of a whole system of such manors into museums. All of them form the historic country landscape and are inseparably linked with the rural economy as they were centers of economic activity, education and spiritual development.

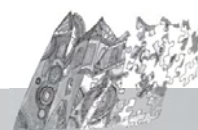


Being an integral part of the Russian culture and a characteristic of the cultural landscape, Russian estates should be presented in the World Heritage List.

Leo Tolstoy's estate in Yasnaya Polyana meets the criteria of outstanding universal value, authenticity and integrity. It possess the powerful combination of landscape characteristics: representativeness in relation to attributes of estate's structure and economy; memorial due to inseparable relationship between the life and works of a man who had an impact on the global world and culture; authentic landscape created by Tolstoy in combined work with nature that serves as living illustration to his literary works. The landscape of Yasnaya Polyana can be presented in the World Heritage List.

Another typical phenomenon is represented by the historic residences of the relic Cossack communities at the frontiers of the Russian Empire. One of such places is a unique literary and memorial landscape - so-called Tikhyi Don. "Tikhyi Don" is the Russian title of Mikhail Sholokhov's novel "The Quiet Don", the Nobel Prize winner. The main area where the novel action takes place are the Cossack villages at the middle course of the Don river. At present they are inhabited by the descendants of the vivid personages by Sholokhov who have preserved their traditions, habits and lifestyle. Based on the literary and associative value of the site the memorial estate has been established here. This fact has influenced the development of the entire district; it has given a new impulse of progress and has contributed to the conservation of ethno-cultural identity of the Cossack community. On request from the museum reserve the Heritage Institute has executed a special inquiry on the heritage evaluation: an outstanding universal value of this landscape and site has been assessed according to the WHS selection criteria

The cultural landscapes in the World Heritage List are both an important component, and vital socio-cultural paradigm capable to resist globalization and to cope with the challenges of the modern times.



**THE CURRENT CHALLENGES OF PROTECTING WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES IN THE MODERN
URBAN ENVIRONMENT (RESEARCH WITHIN THE CONCEPT ON THE SITE DESIGN OF THE
NATIONAL MUSEUM-RESERVE „SOPHIA OF KIEV”)**

Ms. L. Apostolova-Sossa (Kiev, Ukraine)

Preservation of World Heritage sites is crucially important, since at present, the society becomes more aware of great importance of the cultural heritage, especially those sites which have always been the symbols of the state, its spiritual sacred. In the territory of Ukraine, the number of those sites includes the ensemble of Sophia of Kiev, which is the part of the National Museum-Reserve «Sophia of Kiev». Yet in 1990, these monuments have become parts of the World Heritage Site «Kiev: Saint Sophia Cathedral with surrounding monastic buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra».

The most valuable site of the Museum-Reserve is Saint Sophia Cathedral, which was built in the first half of the 11th century. It is surrounded by the architectural ensemble of the monastic buildings of 18th century. At all times, crucial attention was paid to protection and preservation of this unique complex.

In 2010, the Law of Ukraine «On Protection of Cultural Heritage» was amended, in particular, on issues on the mandatory development of plans to organize territories of historical and cultural reserves research and design documentation, which should determine boundaries, protective zones, volume and timing of work on preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, museumfication, repair and adaptation of sites of cultural heritage, improvement of historical and cultural reserve, and measures for the protection and use of sites of cultural heritage, preservation and reconstruction of traditional nature of the environment.

The relevance of this paper lies not only in determining the future direction of the reserve, but also on the solution of a range of issues related to the deployment of the ensemble in the city centre, which intensive development has a very negative effect on the state of preservation of monuments and their visual disclosure.

The object of research within the Concept on the Site Design is the territory of the National Museum-Reserve «Sophia of Kiev» within the ensemble of buildings of Saint Sophia Cathedral (5.02 ha) and its protective (buffer) zone (111.81 ha), approved by the order of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism No. 1076 dated 23.12.2005.

To preserve the site of historical and cultural value, artistic features of the architectural ensemble of Saint Sophia Cathedral and its dominant role in the historical part of the city, there was a need to expand the boundaries of the protected area, to improve the preservation status and regimes of its use. In 2005, by the order of the State Construction Committee of Ukraine, a group of authors from the NIITIAG Institute developed the document «Protective Zone of the Ensemble of Buildings of Saint Sophia Cathedral. Boundaries and regimes» on the basis of

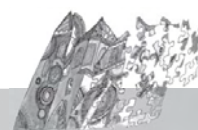


earlier determined architectural protective zone of the city of Yaroslav. Relevant international standards were taken into account during the work on the above document. «Protective Zone of the Ensemble of Buildings of Saint Sophia Cathedral» was agreed by the Architectural and Urban-Development Board at the General Directorate of Urban Development and Architecture of the Kiev City State Administration in March 2005 and approved by the order of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine No. 1076 dated 23.12.2005. The document was approved at the international level at the 29th session of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee in July 2005 in the city of Durban (Republic of South Africa).

The National Museum-Reserve «Sophia of Kiev» develops its cooperation with UNESCO in several directions. The most important objectives of the National Museum-Reserve are preservation, restoration and monitoring of its monuments. The results of this work are recorded in the periodic reports submitted to UNESCO. Besides, the National Museum-Reserve is actively involved in international projects of UNESCO, and it is doing everything possible to ensure the conditions for preservation of exceptional value of Saint Sophia Cathedral and the adjoining monastic buildings.

The Concept on the Site Design of the National Museum-Reserve «Sophia of Kiev» studies the features of the visual disclosure of the sites of cultural heritage in the territory of the ensemble of Saint Sofia Cathedral. These features relate both to the landscape characteristics of the territory and with the characteristics of its urban development environment (buildings). The shape of the surrounding terrain has the predominant influence on the development of panoramas, observation points and visual fronts within the terrain under the study. In its turn, compact built-up area limits the compositional influence of the ensemble of Saint Sophia Cathedral on the environment. Starting from the 11th century, the ensemble of Saint Sophia Cathedral represents an urban and architectural centerpiece of the Upper Town. Its primary role in the environment was conditioned by its location in the highest point of the Starokievsky Plateau, at the crossroads of routes of ancient streets connecting the entrances to the city from different directions, its expressive pyramidal silhouette and impressive dimensions in comparison with the low-rise buildings, mainly homesteads, of ancient Kiev. Strengthening of composition and visual impact of the ensemble of Saint Sofia Cathedral on the environment was conditioned by the construction of high bell tower in the eastern part of the territory in the late 17th century. Starting from the middle of the 19th century, compositional effect of the ensemble of Saint Sophia Cathedral began to decline due to intense compact perimeter construction of buildings of adjacent neighbourhoods. In subsequent periods, that negative trend has accelerated, and that fact led to a certain decrease of the role of the ensemble of Saint Sofia Cathedral as the dominant site.

As parts of the architectural ensemble of Saint Sophia Cathedral, its two main buildings, the bell tower and the cathedral, represent the architectural and construction centres. Due to its sufficient height, the bell tower represents a major landmark and a guide of the Upper Town, and it is visually perceived from many city points and also far beyond them. Opportunities to see the cathedral is more limited, and it represents the dominant urban and architectural element in the territory of the ensemble.



The ensemble of Saint Sophia Cathedral plays the role of the architectural and urban emphasis in panoramas of the Upper Town from the observation point on the bell tower of Saint Michael Cathedral, is involved in formation of the skyline of the right-bank historic part of Kiev from the adjacent hills (Castle Hill, Schekavitsa, Batu Khan Hill, etc.). Essential views of the ensemble of Saint Sophia Cathedral are represented by views from eastern part of Sofia's Square and the western part of St. Michael's Square. The view from the bridge over the Institutskaya Street is typical. It is proposed to fix those views as non-to-be-transformed in the sectors of their visual perception.

In general, it should be noted that due to the perfection and complexity of its architectural forms, sufficient dimensions, completion by the accented golden domes and close relation with the historic planning structure of the Upper Town, the ensemble of Saint Sophia Cathedral has retained its active role of the urban dominant element, and it remains to be the major architectural ensemble of the historic core of Kiev.

The activities of the National Museum-Reserve «Sophia of Kiev» are related to the study, preservation and use of the objects of the ensemble of buildings of Saint Sophia Cathedral. The activities are being developed in three main areas: preservation of monuments, scientific, cultural and educational activities. Events held in each of the activities are specified in the relevant sections of the Concept on the Site Design.

The activities of the National Museum-Reserve to preserve monuments are designed to prevent destruction or damage, protection, appropriate use, conservation, restoration, repair, rehabilitation, adaptation and musefication of sites of cultural heritage within the ensemble of Saint Sophia Cathedral, and to ensure maintaining urban planning and compositional role of the ensemble, traditional character of the historic environment within the protective (buffer) zone, adherence to regimes of use of the territory of monuments and protective zones. These activities carry out technical monitoring of facilities of the ensemble of buildings of Saint Sophia Cathedral and the environment (monitoring of the geological foundation of the ensemble area, monitoring of the technical condition of load-bearing structures of the facilities of the ensemble, monitoring of the indoor climate of the cathedral premises), conduct engineering studies, recording of sites of cultural heritage within the ensemble. Besides, the activities include works on repair, restoration, conservation, adaptation and museumfication of sites of cultural heritage within the ensemble of Saint Sophia Cathedral. There are other works related to landscaping, renovation and repair of buildings and structures of the National Museum-Reserve, which are not of cultural heritage, repair and reconstruction of utility systems. The activities of the National Museum-Reserve also include measures to maintain the proper content of immovable monuments and facilities of the ensemble, improvement of the system of green space in the territory of the National Museum-Reserve, etc.

The section of the Concept, which determines the boundaries and regimes of use of the territory and protective zones of the ensemble of Saint Sophia Cathedral, is of particular importance.

New construction not associated with restoration, musefication and rehabilitation of monuments, regeneration of historic buildings, is prohibited in the territory of the ensemble of buildings of



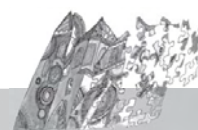
Saint Sophia Cathedral. In that territory, only restoration and rehabilitation of monuments and reconstruction of other buildings and structures without increasing their altitude parameters, and compensatory construction in lieu of the demolished subsidiary and disharmonious buildings within the Concept (Design) on regeneration of the National Museum-Reserve are allowed.

According to the recommendations of the 32nd session of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee (Quebec City, 2008), boundaries of protective (buffer) zones of the National Kiev-Pechersk Historical and Cultural Reserve and the ensemble of buildings of Saint Sophia Cathedral were revised (approved by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism No. 1076 dated 23.12.2005). The new combined protective (buffer) zone was developed in the section «Preservation and Protection of Historical and Cultural Heritage» of historical and architectural support programme of the city of Kiev. The above materials have been developed by the Research Institute of Monument Protection Studies of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine.

The buffer zones are combined with the territory of the landscape monument of local importance «Historical Landscape of Kiev Hills and valleys of Dnieper River» (order of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism No. 58/0/0/16-10 dated 03.02.2010) through parkland territory of the first floodplain terrace and slopes the right bank of the Dnieper River.

For the purposes of studying and preservation of sites of cultural heritage of the ensemble of Saint Sophia Cathedral, the National Museum-Reserve «Sophia of Kiev» and invited profile leading institutions and organizations plan to conduct engineering, historical and archaeological research of facilities and the territory of the Museum-Reserve and to carry out activities for conservation, restoration, rehabilitation, museumification, repair and adaptation of monuments, improvement of the territory.

The Concept on the Site Design plans to provide conditions for the presentation (visual inspection), and the normal operation of all monuments in the territory of the National Museum-Reserve with account of the diverse conditions of their use. For this purpose, it is proposed to adjust the existing scheme of functional zoning of the territory of the Museum-Reserve within the ensemble of Saint Sophia Cathedral. Functional purpose of facilities in the territory of Saint Sophia Cathedral is public and domestic. Buildings of Saint Sophia Cathedral, the Refectory Church, the House of Bread and the House of Metropolitan represent the Museum objects open for tourist visits, and the bell tower is also an object open for tourist visits. The House of Diocesan School's Council, the Fraternal Building, and the Bursa (Seminary) Building are used as the administrative buildings of the Museum-Reserve to accommodate its divisions. The Bursa Building is used as an administrative building of the Central State Archive-Museum of Literature and Arts of Ukraine. At present, the wall-adjacent building (selling souvenirs) and the part of the bell tower premises (cash offices) are used for servicing visitors. The Zaborovsky Gate, wall-adjacent cells, and the consistory are under restoration, and the Cathedral wing is to be restored. Other buildings are used for household purposes. All archaeological works in the protected area are suspended.



For purposes of the functional zoning of the territory within the ensemble of buildings of Saint Sophia Cathedral, the Concept proposes to adopt a specific structure of distribution of areas to provide the optimum conditions for operation of the sites of the National Museum-Reserve, the functioning of its divisions, the presentation of monuments and organization of visitor service. Within the territory of the ensemble of Saint Sofia Cathedral, the Concept proposes to mark the following functional areas: the exposure area, the area for visitors, recreational, multi-functional area (scientific and administrative and research-exposure area), and the household area.

The Concept on the Site Design also determines the proposals for the organization of access roads. Parking lots for passenger vehicles are proposed to be deployed within the protective zone of the ensemble of Saint Sofia Cathedral. To protect the sites of cultural heritage against dynamic loads and vibrations, it is proposed to eliminate spontaneous unauthorized parking of private vehicles under the walls of the ensemble of Saint Sophia Cathedral.

Developments underlying the organization of the Concept on the Site Design of the National Museum-Reserve «Sophia of Kiev» will be taken into account in the development of the Management Plan for the World Heritage Site, including Saint Sophia Cathedral and the adjoining monastic buildings, and that is one of the key demands of the 36th session of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee.



THE CHALLENGES OF IDENTIFYING, PROTECTING AND MANAGING THE HISTORIC CENTRE OF SAINT PETERSBURG AND RELATED GROUPS OF MONUMENTS. A WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY

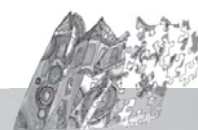
Mr. S. Gorbatenko (Saint Petersburg, Russia)

In December 1990, the 14th session of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee included in the World Heritage List a new site «Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and related groups of monuments», ID: 540). This is a cultural landscape of 100 km from east to west and 80 km from north to south, covering the main components of the vast architectural and urban planning complex of the former Russian capital and its surroundings. A model European «oasis», an example for the rest of Russia, arose in a former distant Swedish province in a historically short period of 150 years, through the efforts of hundreds of architects and craftsmen, thousands of workers, serfs and prisoners of war, at the behest of the Russian emperors and empresses.

The sudden emergence of a new town in the delta of the Neva River was perceived by contemporaries as a miracle. Soon, smooth flow of the deep river, wide panorama of its earlier deserted shores merged into a single chord with wonderful architectural ensembles. Even the famous dissident Alexander Herzen could not keep his admiration with the autocratic grandeur. In his essay «Moscow and Saint Petersburg», he compared the two capitals and wrote: «In Moscow, every mile has beautiful views; you can walk across flat Petersburg from one end to another and cannot find any kind of even mediocre view; however, once you have walked across it, you should come back to the embankment of the Neva River and say that all views of Moscow are nothing in comparison with this.» The scope and Olympian calmness of the water landscape of the Northern capital of Russia, its horizontal silhouette with some «selected» landmarks, embankment ensembles, large areas of space all this is the basis of the «imperial» character of Saint Petersburg, its ‘genius loci’, imprinted in the minds and hearts of its citizens and residents of the planet.

The improvements touched not only the centre of the capital in its vicinity, the imperial residences and noble estates were built, «promising» roads were developed, swamps were drained, and vast parks were created. Poor villages were changed to «model» ones, in accordance with specially developed projects in the «Russian» style. According to the aesthetic criteria, rural landscapes were purposefully formed: space of fields and meadows formed a harmonious framework of architectural ensembles. Those works had especially large scale at the Peterhof road, in Tsarskoye Selo, Pavlovsk, and Gatchina.

Much had been forgotten during the years of the industrial, social and cultural revolutions, and much had been severely damaged during the war and the onslaught of urbanization after the war. The sites that survived till our time, were recorded in 1989 by experts during preparation of applications for inclusion in the World Heritage List. As a result of intense scientific debates, the concept was born, according to which the universal value of the cultural landscape of «big»



Saint Petersburg exceeded the value of its constituent parts. Accordingly, based on the value of the natural environment (the Neva River, the Neva Bay coast, peculiar forms of relief) 35 components were included in the application along with the historic centre of the city. The total number of components under classification reached 140! The related and subsequent events are reflected in our book, published in 2011.¹

In recent years, the authors of this concept have been repeatedly accused of maximization and «perestroika romanticism». However, as a participant in that events, I would say that we had been driven by the desire to give a new impetus to the protection of the heritage, to draw attention and to ensure preservation of not only declared masterpieces, ensembles and individual monuments, but also of their historic environment the survived cultural landscapes, to find new methods of protection and management of heritage with account of the international experience after all, Saint Petersburg has much to be proud of in that sphere! We sought to meet the global trends and, perhaps, we were ahead of them in some ways.

What changes were to be expected from the city authorities after the event happened? First of all, in accordance with the landscape and urban planning nature of the site, the new emphases in the urban planning policy of Saint Petersburg and the Leningrad Region were to be developed, and the problems of heritage protection and cultural tourism development were to be considered of priority. It was required to review the methods of heritage protection: the dominant elemental approach (monument, ensemble) was to complete the comprehensive one (protection of cultural landscapes, founding of valuable historically significant areas sites and placing them under protection). There was an urgent need to start developing measures for the protection and integration into modern life of sites included in the List, many of which were degraded and damaged.

An important task was to organize a public educating company. Our society and its leaders, who got accustomed to perceive firstly the widely declared values (ensembles and architectural masterpieces of the centre of Saint Petersburg and country residences reconstructed after the war) needed the clarification of the specifics of the new site and the particular meaning of its inclusion in the World Heritage List. All of those tasks were to be decided by the specifically established agency for managing the World Heritage Site.

However, from 1990 to 2005, the authorities of the city and the Leningrad Region took no actions in that regard and perceived the fact of inclusion of the site in the List as a political declaration only. The reason for the position was a clear preference for the economic aspects of development, encouragement of investments, including investments in construction of the historic city centre, and a look at the heritage primarily as an impediment to those processes. Being aware of the fact of inclusion of the site in the List, the municipal and regional authorities preferred to remain ignorant about the components included in the List, about the specifics of managing such monuments and localities, about the opportunities which it provided and the

¹ Mr. S. Gorbatenko. World Heritage - the Historical Landscape of the Saint Petersburg Agglomeration. - Saint Petersburg, 2011.



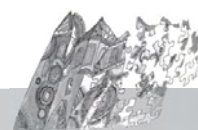
duties which it imposed. Such a position made it possible to freely dispose of the monuments, not thinking about the consequences, and that was especially relevant with increased investment flows into the new millennium. Several publications in newspapers and magazines on the World Heritage did not produce any significant resonance. The situation was not even changed by the inclusion in the new Law «On Cultural Heritage» of 2002 of the articles on priority attention to the World Heritage Sites. Only in 2004-2005, the need to draw up Periodic reports and participation in the ongoing project of retrospective inventory conducted by the World Heritage Centre forced to pay attention to the problem.

Because of the lack of proper management and monitoring over the recent years, many of the components of the World Heritage suffered greatly, and some of them suffered during the last five years, when Saint Petersburg was already in the focus of UNESCO! First of all, this applies above all to the key components of the List the historical centre of Saint Petersburg (540-001) and its leading component, the main urban space (540-001a) the space of the estuary of the Neva River and panoramas of its shores. They underwent considerable damage because of the construction of high-rise buildings of the new exchange house and residential complex «Financier» on Vasilevsky Island, the arrow on the Vyborg Side (high-rise buildings «Aurora» and «Mont Blanc»), on the Robespierre embankment. Investors who make a lot of money selling «perfect view» apartments found holes in the imperfect laws and ways to the precious approvals of officials!

In the 1990-2010s, damage was inflicted to ensembles of many city squares, including those with high cultural value:

- Saint Isaac's Square (its panoramas and perspective of Moika Street and Malaya Morskaya Street were invaded by a new high glass roof of the «Renaissance» Hotel, which opened the list of dissonances in the panoramas of Saint Petersburg);
- Manege Square (a burlesque house in the «neoclassical» style was included in the ensemble designed by Carlo Rossi);
- Vladimirskaia Square (at present, her most prominent role, along with the Church of the Vladimir Mother of God, is claimed by the bulky «Regent Hall»);
- Vosstaniya Square, the main railway «gate» of the city (distorted by the trade centre «Stockmann», built on the site of the demolished historic buildings, and by the firewall of the new «Park Inn» Hotel in Goncharnaya Street, 4);
- Sennaya Street, centre of «Saint Petersburg of Dostoevsky» (spoiled by the construction of a «glass» shopping centre, a bulky addition on one of the historic buildings and vulgar elements of «small forms»).

The most recent example of that kind, which caused outrage all over the city by its architecture, is the building of the second stage of the Mariinsky Theatre, which is not in scale with the surrounding buildings and which severely contrasts with the historic building of the middle of



the 19th century in the panorama of Theatre Square. A connecting bridge of utilitarian shape had cut the perspective of Kryukov Canal. Inappropriate attempt to justify the demolition of the survived section of the Lithuanian Market (architect Giacomo Quarenghi) is represented by its imitation, «sticking» to the facade of the new building from the side of the Canal.

Meanwhile, urban spaces are not included in the State Register of Cultural Heritage, and the ensembles under protection are random and rare. It is sufficient to say that such prominent squares as Palace Square, Saint Michael's Square, Saint Isaac's Square, Senate Square, are not included in the number of protected sites: only their forming buildings and monuments located therein are under protection.

The system of architectural landmarks is being distorted. Thus, the perspective of Liteynaya Street (540-001c) is being invaded with the building out of scale of historical buildings residential complex «Grand Quarter», against which the historic building in the classical style became a «midget». At present, a high-rise building in 9, Bolsheokhtinsky Avenue, completes the perspective of Shpalernaya Street along with the Cathedral of Smolny Convent, a masterpiece of Francesco Bartolomeo Rastrelli. In Moscow Avenue, near the ensemble of the Novodevichy Convent, a giant multi-storey residential complex «Imperial» was built, and it suppressed the ensemble (and there are many other similar examples.)

The environment of the historic centre of Saint Petersburg also loses its integrity and authenticity. Many of its buildings, in accordance with the conclusions of fraud experts, are excluded from protection and demolished. New houses appear in their place, and, as an «excuse», they sometimes use architectural elements of its predecessors. However, most often, such buildings are of international standard «glass» style, and they are often stressed-aggressive towards the historic environment.

Additions to the buildings in the historic centre, development of attic spaces with increase of height of roofs, which are traditionally low in Saint Petersburg, and development of attics and attic windows became mass events. The above developments distort traditional facade fronts and silhouettes of many streets and embankments. And such a development distorted the silhouette of one of the most valuable monuments of the city House of Lobanov-Rostovsky, designed by Auguste de Montferrand, sung of by Alexander Pushkin! With the help of lawyers, investors and unscrupulous officials quite easily avoid the law on protection zones, acting in the city, designed without regard to the status of House of Lobanov-Rostovsky as a World Heritage site.

Not only works of architecture of remote epochs, but also works of Soviet avant-garde, neo-classical architecture of the late 1930s-1950s are at risk. So, the buildings from the ensemble of Traktornaya Street on Stachek Avenue underwent a radical restructuring, and at the same place, there are wonderful non-protected ensembles of residential development of 1930-1950s to be demolished as a result of «biased» expert report. At present, in the wide panorama of Kirov Square, the historical landmark the tower of Moscow-Narva House of Soviets (architect Noi Trotsky) is «supplemented» by a multi-storey residential building of primitive architecture. On



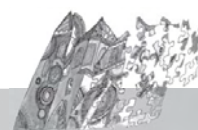
Vasilievsky Island, the Palace of Culture named after Kirov, designed by the same author, is «crushed» by the out-of-scale buildings of the above mentioned exchange house and residential complex «Financier». The factory complex «Krasnoe Znamya» (Red Banner), designed by the famous German architect Erich Mendelson and built by his Soviet counterparts, is under gradual destruction. There are other examples of that kind.

List of problems of the complex of monuments in the surrounding areas and associated with Saint Petersburg is even more extensive. Generally, selected palace-and-park ensembles, parts of the state museum-reserves are maintained in good condition. Other ensembles tend to degrade or are in poor condition. That includes numerous buildings of Kronstadt Admiralty (540-002a), fortress (540-002e) and forts (540-003), the ensembles of Alexandrov summer cottage (540-007s) and Samoilov summer cottage (540-007d) in Pavlovsk, palace-and-park ensembles in Ropsha (540-009) and Gostilicy (540-010), the estate in the vicinity of Oranienbaum (540-020e-020k). The historical centre of Peterhof is under the threat of significant change (540-017a).

Urbanization without regard to the value of the cultural landscape leads to irreparable loss. Construction of residential quarters between Pushkin (540-006) and Pavlovsk (540-007) caused «clumping» of those earlier separate residences. A giant supermarket was built in the area of direct view from Trinity-Sergius Hermitage (540-013), in the open space of the former monastic fields. High-rise residential blocks and industrial enterprises are being built on the banks of the Neva River (540-029). Decision on alluvium of coastal territory for residential construction threatens Sestroretsk Park «Dubki» (Oaks) (540-025b).

Another «scourge» of neighbourhoods is cottage development. Investors have long appreciated the beauty and uniqueness of the local landscape, especially in areas that are included in the World Heritage List. Cottages almost entirely covered the western part of Znamenska (540-016), Yukkivskie Heights (540-033), and cottages invaded in the landscape of Duderhof and Koltushskie Heights (540-031, 032), and banks of the Neva River. Several cottages of aggressive «modern» architecture arose even in the centre of the tiny historic village of Polyana (540-025d).

Particular risk threatens the monuments of wooden architecture, which are neglected and gradually destroyed after resettlement, burned or deliberately burned by their new owners. Many of such houses had been lost in the centre of Oranienbaum (540-020a), where high-rise buildings are being constructed, which are not in the appropriate scale of traditional buildings, and historic houses are being distorted attics. The real tragedy was the demolition of a unique complex of wooden barracks of the early 19th century (architect Vasily Stasov) near Katalnaya Hill, and their place was allocated for the construction of cottages. The main building of the estate «Aspen Grove» (540-024) and the latter survived building of the German Fridental Colony in Pushkin. Stone and wooden estates, owned by associates of Peter the Great, such as his teacher Nikita Zotov («Dubki», 540-020i) and Gavril Golovkin, the first Russian Chancellor (Foreign Minister) («Otrada» 540-020h). Concerning the fate of the latter, which turned into



ruins in our eyes, the author sent a letter to current Minister Mr. Lavrov and sent the relevant documents to the hands of Mr. Ordzhonikidze, Executive Secretary of the Russian Commission for UNESCO. The appeals remain unanswered.

There are problems in the sphere of restoration of monuments of architecture and landscape architecture: not only principles of Venice and Florence Charters are often violated, but also ones of the Leningrad school of restoration, based on careful study of history of a monument and a strict scientific basis of decisions. Conservation and restoration are often replaced by reconstruction. A sad example of that kind is represented by the palace-and-park ensemble in Strelna (540-014b) «Palace of Congress», where a lot of never-existing buildings had appeared, and remains of the original buildings had been destroyed; such danger threatens the ensemble of Znamenka, left by its former owner left (540 -016).

Radical «rejuvenation» had been imposed on Summer Garden in the principal urban space (540-001a), which, on the initiative of the State Russian Museum, during the ongoing reconstruction, lost entire epochs of its existence and became a monstrous falsification, a kind of new Disneyland for undemanding visitors. At present, Summer Palace and House of Peter the Great, opening architectural history of St. Petersburg and belonging to the same museum, are under the threat of such a «restoration». The ensemble of the grand residence Mikhailovka (540-015) was strongly invaded by the complex of new buildings of the University's Graduate School of Management. In the Nevsky Forest Park (540-022a), a church complex has grown, being out of place in the landscape near Saint Petersburg and being owned by a completely different architectural tradition, the tradition of the Russian North.

In late 2010, due to public protests and principled position of the World Heritage Committee, the decision to build a 400-meter Gazprom's skyscraper («Okhta-Centre») was cancelled. At present, there is a struggle for the salvation of archaeological antiquities of Okhta Cape, where the remains of several historic forts and settlements, starting from the Neolithic era were found. Gazprom plans to build a new higher skyscraper in Lakhai, north-west of the city. Being worried about that, the World Heritage Centre proposed to continue the development of the project only after full assessment of the possible impact of the landmark on the global value of Saint Petersburg in accordance with the available methods of ICOMOS.

Considerable concern is awoken by Programme of preservation and development of the historic centre of Saint Petersburg, which was declared in 2012 and which includes, along with efforts on improvement of amenities and transport and engineering infrastructure, process of «gentrification» rotation of population of the inner districts with replacement of local residents by representatives of the wealthy class. The danger of such processes, conducted without regard to the requirements of preservation of cultural heritage, is reported by the recent document adopted by ICOMOS in 2011 «Principles of Valletta»². Meanwhile, neighbourhoods with significant historical and cultural value, located between Field of Mars and Great Stables Street, Kolonna and New Holland are selected to be the objects of the first phase. Till present, the question of the attraction of competent professionals as experts is under declared promises.

² <http://www.icomos.org/en/charters-and-texts>



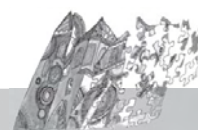
Till present, the problem of identifying the composition and boundaries of the World Heritage Site of Saint Petersburg is unsolved. The author of these lines, the member of the alternate working groups, has a lasting impression that the process is hopeless «frozen». At the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee, held in Saint Petersburg in the summer of 2012, the site was laid on the table! Even the obvious damage to the prestige of the state in the eyes of the world community is not able to change the situation, and, in the meantime, the damage to heritage grows and grows.

In response to criticism and suggestions of ICOMOS of Saint Petersburg to perform the work in accordance with the requirements of the World Heritage Centre, some «soothing» words are being heard, and the problem has been successfully inhibited in the city government and at the level of ministries. The recent meeting in December 2012 experts from UNESCO, with the participation of, representatives of the Ministries of Culture, Foreign Affairs and the Russian Committee of ICOMOS, according to present colleagues, has not been marked by any advance in that direction. It is not surprising that the State Control Committee on the use and protection of monuments of Saint Petersburg (KGIOP), despite the repeated requests by the author of those lines, did not express the official position and failed to answer the questions presented to participants of the Second Regional Workshop of the CIS States «Preservation of World Heritage Sites within the Context of New Global Challenges».

In the light of the current events, it is worth mentioning the importance of the initiatives of NGOs concerned with the negative processes taking place such as the «Living City», Saint-Petersburg and Leningrad Region branches of the All-Russian Society for the Protection of Monuments of History and Culture (VOOPIK). Saint Petersburg Regional Branch of ICOMOS also tends to pay attention to issues of protection of sites of cultural heritage in the territory of the city and the Leningrad Region with international status. So, in 2010, Saint Petersburg Regional Branch of ICOMOS completed an examination to assess the negative impact of the skyscraper «Okhta-Centre» on the panoramas of the main city area of Saint Petersburg. Those materials were transferred to the national and international agencies for protection that undoubtedly played a role in the decision to cancel the project. Most recently, in late 2012, we considered the project «Embankment of Europe», which was assessed as not appropriate to urban planning scale of the center of Saint Petersburg and then declined.

Eight out of ten members of the Board of ICOMOS of Saint Petersburg are at the same time the members of the Council for Preservation of Cultural Heritage of the Government of Saint Petersburg. Unfortunately, it is not always possible to take preventive measures: as a rule, new investment projects are being developed under conditions of information «blockade», and the the State Control Committee on the use and protection of monuments of Saint Petersburg (KGIOP), which controls the situation, stubbornly refuses an offer of cooperation with ICOMOS of Saint Petersburg.

The material is based on the updated and reviewed article of the author: *Threats to the Historic Urban Landscape of St. Petersburg // Heritage at Risk: ICOMOS World Report 2008-2010 on Monuments and Sites in Danger*. P. 159-164.



PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE IS ONE OF THE PRIORITIES OF AZERBAIJAN

K. Jafarova (Baku, Azerbaijan Republic)

The history of Azerbaijan is rich and unique. This is evidenced by survived numerous monuments of material culture belonging to different historical periods.

According to the State List of immovable historical and cultural monuments protected by the state, approved on August 2, 2001 by the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Azerbaijan Republic, at present, the country recorded 6308 monuments of architecture, archeology, monumental arts, etc. At present, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism is developing a new list of immovable monuments of history and culture of Azerbaijan.

Besides, the list of about 2000 new found immovable monuments of material culture was prepared.

For the purposes of preservation, studying and research of cultural heritage, historical and cultural reserves are established in the areas of particular historical importance. At present, Azerbaijan has 27 historical, cultural, ethnographic, architectural, artistic, and other reserves, and their total area is about 35,000 ha, including about 1000 historical and cultural monuments and 6200 petroglyphs. Along with the monuments of material culture, the reserve funds store about 150,000 items of intangible culture, collected in the course of research and archaeological works in the above areas.

Protection, preservation and use of monuments of both material and intangible culture of Azerbaijan are carried out in accordance with the existing Laws «On Culture», «On Protection of Monuments of History and Culture» and other normative legal acts.

Having acquired its independence in 1991, the Azerbaijani government, aiming to improve the methods of cultural heritage has been put into practice a policy of cooperation with a number of major international and regional organizations. One of those organizations is UNESCO; the Republic of Azerbaijan became a member of it in July 1992. On February 21, 1994, taking into account the development and strengthening of bilateral relations between Azerbaijan and UNESCO in the field of cooperation on preservation of cultural and natural heritage of Azerbaijan as an integral part of the World Heritage, the President of the Republic signed the decree on the establishment of the National Commission of Azerbaijan for UNESCO.

At present, the World Heritage List includes 2 monuments of material culture, and the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity includes 4 elements of intangible culture: Azerbaijani Mugham (2003), Ashiq art, national holiday Novruz (2009), the tradition of carpet weaving (2010), and Azerbaijani tar (2012).

At present, there is an active work on the preparation of nominations for six architectural monuments for their inclusion in the World Heritage List.



More would like to focus on the problems of the material culture, measures and methods of conservation.

The first monument of the cultural heritage of the Azerbaijani people the historical centre of Baku «Icheri-Sheher» (Inner City), including the Shirvanshahs' Palace and Gyz Galasy (Maiden Tower), was included in the World Heritage List in 2000 at the 26th session of UNESCO (Cairns, Austria). Icheri-Sheher, Inner City, situated on a hill in the shape of an amphitheatre, is of exceptional historical and scientific interest, and its architectural look has its unique originality. The area is only 22 hectares and this small territory has 44 architectural monuments, including the remaining part of the wall bordering the old city, the construction of which belongs to the 12-15th centuries.

In the old city, the dominant position is occupied by one of the masterpieces of medieval architecture Ensemble of Shirvanshahs' Palace the residence of the rulers of Shirvan, quite a large state in the north of Azerbaijan, formed in the middle of the 9th century and existed till the 14th century. The Palace complex combines 9 monuments of different purposes.

In south-eastern part of the fortress «Icheri-Sheher» (Inner City), there is a unique structure of the Azerbaijani architecture «Maiden Tower». It was built in two stages: the lower part of the monument, up to a height of 13.7 m. The height of the Tower is 29.5 meters, diameter is 16.5 m. The Tower consists of 8 stages and represents a huge stone cylinder, built on a ledge of a coastal cliff, steeply cut to the sea.

Because of the problems, arising after the earthquake, which inflicted great damage to architectural monuments of «Icheri-Sheher» (Inner City), in 2003, the 27th session of the World Heritage Committee included the complex in the list of the endangered monuments. In connection with the elimination of problems, the Government of Azerbaijan has signed a number of decrees and regulations to take immediate and strict measures to protect and preserve the complex «Icheri-Sheher» (Inner City). Only due to the measures adopted at the 33rd session of the World Heritage Committee, the architectural complex was excluded from the list of the endangered monuments.

In 2007, the 31st session of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee (New Zealand) included in the World Heritage List the cultural landscape and petroglyphs of Gobustan. Gobustan is the geographical area in the south-east of Azerbaijan, one of the corners of the country, full of valuable monuments of the past. It is well known that Azerbaijan is one of the original areas of initial distribution and human settlement. This was testified by the historical and archaeological sites relating to all phases of human development found in the territory of the country.

It is a vast low-mountain area between south-eastern branches of the Greater Caucasus and the Caspian Sea, crossed by ravines and dry valleys («Gobu» means a beam, a dry river bed). In the Stone Age, ancient people used flat tops of the above mentioned mountains for driven hunting, and in the Bronze Age for natural defences. Due to those circumstances, the territory of Gobustan is rich of petroglyphs, posts of prehistoric man and other monuments of the remote past.



Ancient petroglyphs of Gobustan became known to science in 1939-1940 through the studies of I.M. Jafarzadeh.

Since 1965, D. Rustamov and F. Muradova, Ph.D. in History, were engaged in the study of the monuments of Gobustan. They conducted archaeological studies of more than 20 houses and shelters, more than 40 burial tombs, discovered and reported up to 300 new petroglyphs. At present, the number of known petroglyphs in Gobustan reaches 6000. Judging by the accumulation of materials, the appearance of petroglyphs in Gobustan can be referred to an extensive period of time, starting from 10-15th millennia BC till the Middle Ages, and during that time, life continued there without interruption.

Thor Heyerdahl, the famous Norwegian scientist and explorer, who first visited Gobustan in 1981 and got acquainted with the materials of archaeological studies, noted that the local petroglyphs of boats were the oldest ones in the world. Judging by the historical materials, Caspians tribes, who lived there, were among the most ancient peoples of the Caucasus. They made their boats mainly from reeds. Meanwhile, Thor Heyerdahl drew analogies between his vessels «Ra» and «Tigris» and the ancient vessels of Gobustan.

In 1966, Gobustan was declared a historical-artistic reserve, and in 2007, it was included in the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage List.

Preservation of the World Heritage Sites in the modern world and their management represent one of the most pressing problems that the community faces today. Only the timely adoption of the necessary measures will allow preserving the World Heritage Sites for future generations.

An important role in the issue of preservation of monuments should be given to the propaganda among population. Monuments represent a priceless heritage of the people and require careful treatment. Often, indifference and lack of awareness contribute in some way to destruction of those monuments.

In the modern Azerbaijan, preservation of cultural heritage is one of priority spheres of the state policy. Thus, the leaders of the republic and scientific and public organizations pay great attention to the protection and restoration of ancient monuments and their use. In recent years, Ilham Aliyev, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, had issued dozens of decrees and regulations for conservation and protection of cultural heritage, including the World Heritage Sites.

Works on preservation of those objects were made both prior and after entry into the World Heritage List.

At present, in the territory of Icheri-Sheher (Inner City), large-scale restoration and improvement works are conducted. Work to promote the tangible and intangible heritage is underway. In the territory of Icheri-Sheher (Inner City), there are museums, exhibition halls, various studios and workshops, representing examples of folk art.

Besides, works to study and preserve the cultural landscape of Gobustan are underway. Twenty-



four-hour protection regime operates in the territory of the reserve, which is more than 4500 hectares. The regime of the buffer and protective zones of the reserve is clearly observed. Operation of once existed stone quarries is suspended and prohibited there.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, a new office building was built in the territory of the reserve, which operates the museum, equipped with modern navigation technology. The new building is likened to the environment, and, therefore, it does not harm cultural landscape of the protected area.

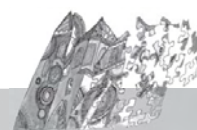
In accordance with the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Azerbaijan, the Gobustan Historical-Artistic Reserve was granted the national status.

At present, along with state agencies and departments of Azerbaijan, the process of preservation and propaganda of heritage sites involves NGOs, research institutes, universities, and individuals.

However, it should be noted with regret that at present, in the occupied territories of Nagorno-Karabakh and surrounding areas, which are an inseparable part of the Republic of Azerbaijan, there are 699 historical and cultural monuments of national heritage, the fate of which is unknown. According to the facts and photographic materials, many of them had been completely or partially destroyed.

To prevent vandalism, Azerbaijan comes with various proposals and projects.

At present, the Azerbaijani government joins international concepts and represents the guarantor of the preservation of historical and cultural monuments, creates the conditions for the implementation of international and regional projects in the field of preservation, research and restoration of the cultural heritage.



LANDSCAPE COMPONENT OF UNESCO NOMINATED SITES

Ms. A. Zverayka (Kiev, Ukraine)

Cultural landscapes represent sites of cultural heritage of the combined works of nature and man.

The national legislation of Ukraine first determined landscape objects as sites of cultural heritage in 2004 with changes to the Law of Ukraine «On Protection of Cultural Heritage».

Landscape objects of the World Heritage are defined as natural areas that have historical value and are of the type of cultural heritage sites.

The Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, places of interest are defined as works of man or the combined works of nature and man, and areas including archaeological places of interest, which represent universal value from historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological point of view.

The landscape plays a determining role in the environment as the main structural and formative factor.

The landscape represents a fundamental element in the development of cities, an integral part of the heritage, urban fabric of which the city grow.

Monuments of landscape (cultural landscapes) represent the territorial approach to preservation of cultural heritage in all its diversity, and they allow integrated preserving of territories, of the integrity of the architectural environment, architecture and urban planning, natural landscape and compositional and artistic interaction.

Ukraine conducts an active policy to identify, research and preserve the cultural heritage. Recently, more attention is paid to the landscape component of cultural heritage. Thus, the protection of the national level covers the following landscape objects of cultural heritage: «Historical Landscape of Centre of Bug-Gardovskoy Palanca of Zaporozhian Forces» (Mykolaiv Region); «Historic Landscape of Ancient Russian City of Vyshgorod» (Kiev Region); «Historic Landscape of Kiev Hills and the Valley of the Dnieper River».

In 2006, the State Register of immovable monuments of Ukraine included «Historic Landscape Centre of Bug-Gardovskoy Palanca of Zaporozhian Forces» (the order of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine No. 173/0/16-06 dated 11.04.2006).

The monument is located in Mykolaiv Region, and it covers the canyon of the Southern Bug River with geological formations of both banks, surrounding watershed, beams, terraces, islands, rapids, rocks, monuments, memorials and landmarks, and objects of architecture. The monument occupies 1305 hectares. The monument represents a unique landscape from a historical point of view, rich in archaeological monuments of Neolithic, Eneolithic and Bronze



Ages, early and late Middle Ages, including the period of Zaporozhian Sich.

In 2010, the State Register of immovable monuments of Ukraine included «Historic Landscape of Ancient Russian City of Vyshgorod» (the order of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine No. 1266/0/16-10 dated 21.12.2010). The monument is located in the north-eastern part of the city and has an area extending along the Kiev Reservoir from the south-east to north-west. The monument occupies 190 hectares. The monument consists of landscape complexes, historic areas, sites and areas (historic cemeteries, Church of Saints Boris and Gleb). The most part of the monument is occupied by the settlement of Vyshgorod from the chronicle the archaeological monument of 9-13th centuries.

Historic landscape of the ancient Russian city of Vyshgorod is of outstanding universal value as well preserved till present, despite urbanization, the cultural landscape, in which the city had originated and developed for the millennium, the spatial composition of which points out the originality, uniqueness and the highest artistic properties.

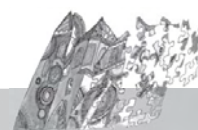
Another monument of the cultural landscape, which was taken under protection in 2010, is «Historic Landscape of Kiev Hills and the Valley of the Dnieper River» (the order of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine No. 58/0/0/16-10 dated 03.02.2010). The most valuable part of the historically formed landscape of Kiev is represented by Kiev Hills and the valley of the Dnieper River. The monument consists of the plateau and the slopes of the right bank of the Dnieper River, the aquatorium of the Dnieper River with the islands and the first above floodplain terrace of the right-bank slopes. The landscape and urban planning complexes on the banks of the Dnieper River, which includes the historically formed buildings, is located on the edge of the plateau of Pechersk Hills.

This landscape represents the main object of the landscape landmark of Kiev and its main planning axis. The landscape occupies 2800 hectares.

The historic landscape of Kiev Hills and the valley of the Dnieper River have played a decisive role in the formation of a kind of image of Kiev as a historic urban formation. This landscape is of outstanding universal value as well preserved till present, despite urbanization, the cultural landscape, in which the city the main centre of the East Slavic peoples had originated and developed for 1.5 millenia, the spatial composition of which points out the originality, uniqueness and the highest artistic properties.

This landscape represented a unifying link between the two sites of the single UNESCO nomination «Kiev: Saint Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra». The buffer zones of the National Kiev-Pechersk Historical and Cultural Preserve and the ensemble of buildings of Saint Sophia Cathedral were united by the territory of landscape monument, through the parkland of the first floodplain terrace and the slopes of the right bank of the Dnieper River.

The scientific project documentation «Boundaries and regimes of use of protective (buffer)



zone of the World Heritage Site 'Kiev: Saint Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra « was developed for the integrated buffer zone (the order of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine No. 511/0/16-11 dated 05.07.2011). The documentation determined the regimes of use of the area.

In accordance with the legal instruments that exist at the international level for the protection and management of natural and cultural heritage, regional and spatial planning, local self-administration and cross-border cooperation, Ukraine is developing nominations to preserve valuable landscapes and including them in the World Heritage List.

The Provisional UNESCO World Heritage List includes a transnational serial nomination «Trading Posts and Fortifications on the Genoese Trade Routes from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea». On the Ukrainian side, it is expected to include in the nomination a fortresses in Balaklava, Sudak, Feodosia and, possibly, in Belgorod-Dnistrovsky. Architectural ensembles of the fortresses represent prime examples of the interaction between man and the natural landscape in the field of fortification art. The sites occupy a dominant role in the environment. Each site has a unique landscape image, which is expressed in the features of the planning structure of sites and their spatial composition.

In 2012, the Provisional UNESCO World Heritage List by Ukraine included the nomination «Historical Surrounding of the Capital of the Crimean Khans in Bakhchisaray». The nomination represents an expanded nomination «Bakhchisaray Palace of the Crimean Khans», which in 2003 was included in the Provisional List. The nomination was extended to a number of medieval monuments of Bakhchisaray, related to the history of the formation of the capital of Crimean Khans. In addition to Bakhchisaray Palace of the Crimean Khans, the nomination also included: cave city Chufut-Kale with adjacent historic area of Salachik, ancient member and six medieval tombs-durbe in the palace surrounding and historic place of Eski-Yurt.

Historical environment of the capital of the Crimean Khans in Bakhchisaray was formed as a result of the development of a number of settlements, which appeared in a diverse and unique landscape of the canyon of the Tchuruk-Su River with the adjacent valleys and mountain plateau, starting from the earliest times till the Middle Ages, and in the 14-16th centuries, it was used by Tartars for organization of the administrative centre of the Crimean Khanate.

Another nomination, included by Ukraine in 2012 in the Provisional UNESCO List, is «Cultural Landscape of 'cave cities' of Crimean Gothia». The nomination consists of remains of ancient cities of Mangup-Kale and Eski-Kermen, located in Bakhchisaray District of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, and of the surrounding exceedingly picturesque mountain landscape.

The above settlements are the most outstanding examples of «cave cities» of the Crimea, since at different times they played the role of the administrative centres of various state entities, including Crimean Gothia and Theodoro Principality. They were at the centre of many key regional and European historical events of the medieval period, starting from the time of the Great Migration to the conquest of the Northern Black Sea by Ottoman Empire.



However, their value is determined not only by outstanding historical destiny, but, most of all, especially by the organization of their space, active use of the natural features of mountain landscape by local population and creation of a large number of cave structures for various purposes.

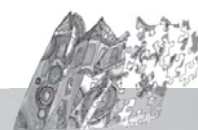
Components of the nomination «Cultural Landscape of 'cave cities' of Crimean Gothia» survived in the surrounding of inviolable area of a variety of natural formations of Outer Ridge of Crimean Mountains. The landscape itself can be considered as places of outstanding natural beauty, and it represents an outstanding evidence of the balanced human interaction with the environment.

Thus, the sites and their surroundings are seen as integral parts of a whole. And often, the landscape forms the very object and provides it with value.

Being aware that a landscape contributes to formation of local cultures and is a major component of the European natural and cultural heritage, which contributes to human well-being and consolidation of the European identity, in recent years, Ukraine has developed common principles, policies and guidelines that allow taking specific measures to protect, manage and plan valuable landscapes.

Ukraine has a great natural and cultural potential, which are not yet fully identified.

At present, research is underway continues in Ukraine to find out the most valuable landscape areas, the development of the proper documentation for their preservation and use.



**ON THE ISSUE OF SPECIFYING AND UPDATING THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY
MANAGEMENT PLAN: MIR CASTLE COMPLEX**

Ms. O. Papko (Mir, Belarus)

In 2010, the restoration of the first stage in the Mir Castle was officially completed, and the site was fully opened to tourists. The World Heritage Sites developed the practice of using the property management plan. The document states the basis for interaction of the site administration, the local authorities and the population living in the vicinity or at the site (if the site is a township). The property management plans for some World Heritage Sites represent the know-how: so, in the Belgian city of Brugge, which was included in the UNESCO List together with the Mir Castle in 2000, for several tens of years, the local residents and the authorities had restored most of the historic buildings. Dilapidated buildings were bought from their owners, were restored by all the rules and re-sold. So, the new life was given to old buildings. Gradually, the city was transformed. In some sense, the active position of the inhabitants of the city of Brugge towards preservation of the city led to the recognition of its uniqueness.

The situation in the Mir Castle Complex was quite opposite. The property management plan was developed after the completion of the restoration of the Castle. Restorers and architects determined the purpose of the building in their project: it was intended to place in the palace part of the Castle a museum, a restaurant, a hotel, two conference rooms, and offices. After start-up of the building, its staff began reviving the museum. At that time, the staff was less than half full, and the Property Management Plan was developed at that time. The document is, rather, the perfect vision of the problem than the actual guide to action. The project of a buffer zone declared in the Property Management Plan has not been approved.

1. Problem of adaptation of the castle building to the needs of the museum

It is obvious that at the time of development of the project of restoration of the castle complex, the issues of museum logistics have not been well worked out. World experience of adaptation of castles and palaces to the needs of museums shows that the issue of movement of visitors should be considered with special care. Probably, the developers of the project did not expect that the Mir Castle will be visited by several thousand persons daily. To make the movement of tourists comfortable, it was necessary to place entry and exit points in different places. In the Mir Castle, it was originally assumed that tourists would enter the museum at the main staircase, and there were several areas where the movement was organized as a «round trip». Thus, the flows of tourists constantly clashed and created congestions.

After opening of the exhibition in December 2010, it became clear that the museum needed urgent revision of tourist routes. The solution of the problem was complicated by the fact that the placement of rooms in accordance with their themes and chronology was designed for the



original scheme. And fundamental change in logistics was impossible, since it would destroy the logic of presentation. However, the museum staff found a way out, and additional staircases were included in the routes. However, not all tourists can take that route, since it is difficult for elderly persons and impossible for visitors with disabilities. Those categories of visitors had to use the old route or a lift.

The world-famous museums, including the Louvre, the Hermitage, the Munich Pinakothek, the Museum-Reserve «Tsarskoye Selo», have hundreds of thousands of tourists a year. In those museums, the time spent by tour groups is clearly regulated, with the understanding that the capacity of the museums is limited. To divide tourist flows, the Louvre administration even decided to make a radical redesign of the space, located under the square, where the Louvre is located. That decision led to construction of the famous glass pyramid, under which the main lobby of the museum was placed.

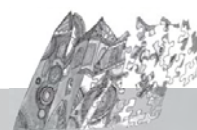
The Mir Castle Complex is the first museum in the country, which faced the problem of organization of large tourist flows. It should be noted that the museum is located in an ancient castle with numerous small rooms, narrow staircases and corridors. In fact, it is a labyrinth that is difficult to adapt for museum and offices.

In our opinion, the idea to place in the castle a hotel, which took most of the Eastern wing of the palace, was not very successful. The hotel is small and cannot meet the needs of tourists. It has 15 rooms to accommodate 30 persons. And the museum has only one exhibition hall, which can only present paintings or photographs. It is located in one of the towers and is difficult to reach; the number of tourists that can be placed there with comfort at any time is a little more than a dozen persons.

The exhibition hall is necessary for the normal organization of the museum. Its absence deprives the Mir Castle of the opportunity to host exhibitions of valuable showpieces from the world-famous museums. At present, the exhibitions are being organized in the Elephant Hall (in the project, it is the hotel reception area), the hall of the small conference room (it has a separate entrance from the yard), the booking office (booking offices work in the cold season only). However, no stationary exhibition equipment can be placed in the facilities, since the facilities are used for other purposes.

2. Personnel problem

During the development of the restoration project, no long-term training programme for the personnel was worked out. In our opinion, it was necessary to build a special residence to accommodate the staff and to attract newcomers to work at the museum. To improve the level of tourist servicing, guides-interpreters and multi-lingual receptionists are needed. The tour service should be faster and more flexible. Engineering services in the Castle are very difficult, and the most modern electronic equipment is operated. Personnel of local residents are not enough for better organization of all services of the Castle.



It is difficult to solve the personnel problem only by the administration of the Castle. It is necessary to raise the prestige of the institution as a workplace that would allow attracting the best personnel, developing the work on a higher level of quality.

3. Buffer zone and protection of the site from aggressive intervention of modern architecture in historic environment

In the Mir Castle Complex, the problem is less pronounced. The Complex is located in the countryside and surrounded by a park. Modern buildings are relatively far away. Appearance of neighbourhoods is being significantly spoiled by a high-rise building of the distillery, which needs some camouflage. The closest building is the building of the college, which serves as a background for the perception of the front facade of the church-tomb of the family of Prince Svyatopolk-Mirsky.

4. Interaction with local population

Most of the personnel of the museum are the residents of Mir and are patriotic towards their place of work. They grew up close to the walls of the Castle, and they take it as part of their homeland. In some sense, the museum is one of the core enterprises of the township, and the local residents are well aware of what is going on in the Castle: starting from the problems of psychological interaction till scenarios of planned activities. The Mir Castle Complex and its work as a museum are closely linked to the local population. The close availability of the professional college creates many problems. There were cases of damage of the museum property by college students in the evenings (they broken lights). The lack of complete fence does not allow organizing full protection of the territory.

The opening of the all museum's halls revealed numerous problems inherent in the new institution. The specific character of the problems is in the lack of experience in the organization of such museums in the country. The new problems that museum workers in Belarus had never faced require the original approach. The efforts of the museum are not enough, and the assistance of all institutions related to its activities the local and regional authorities and the Ministry of Culture. Many organizational and legal issues should be considered in a new way, and there is no possibility to use other museums' experiences.

In our opinion, it is necessary to prepare a Property Management Plan for the site in view of its specific features, constantly increasing number of tourists and increasing requirements to the level of service. The Plan should reflect the specific measures to improve neighbourhood, to solve personnel problem, to organize catering service and accommodation within the township. The Mir Castle Complex as a popular tourist destination should be useful not only for the image of the country, but also from an economic point of view. Strengthening of cultural and economic components in the activities of the Mir Castle Complex will contribute to the sustainable development of the region, strengthening of its human and financial potential.



COMMENTS TO UNESCO'S WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR SAINT SOPHIA CATHEDRAL AND RELATED MONASTIC BUILDINGS

Ms. E. Serdiuk (Kiev, Ukraine)

The Property Management Plan for the World Heritage Site plays a huge role in the life of monuments, registered by the UNESCO. In particular, the Plan takes into account the value of the site and provides its preservation, based on the characteristics of the site and its value criteria. Due to the Property Management Plan, the site receives all the required protection mechanisms. Besides, the Property Management Plan for the site ensures its efficient use, proper conduction of research and restoration work.

The main objectives of the Property Management Plan are as follows:

- guarantee of legal protection of monuments at the state, regional and municipal levels, inclusion of sites in development programmes related to the sphere of monument protection and travel programmes;
- coordination of activities of all stakeholders;
- use of the World Heritage Sites for educational and recreational purposes;
- prevention of illegal excavations and uncoordinated construction in the territories of the World Heritage Sites, their illegal use, etc.;
- periodic review and improvement of the Property Management Plan for the World Heritage Site.

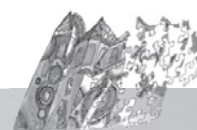
Meeting the challenges requires first of all to analyze carefully the current state of the site and to identify the related risks and problems, the key factors necessary for the development of strategic plans and further monitoring.

On the basis of international experience and having studied the materials of the Nomination dossier for the site «Historic Centre of Vienna» (Austria, 2001), the Property Management Plan for the site «Historical Peninsula in Istanbul» (Turkey, 2011), the Property Management Plan for the site «Cathedral and Castle of Durham» (UK, 2006), and others, the scientific staff of the National Museum-Reserve «Sophia of Kiev» have developed the Property Management Plan for the ensemble of buildings of Saint Sophia Cathedral as the UNESCO World Heritage Site. It consists of five sections.

Section 1. Description of site

The section includes:

- justification of the attributes of the UNESCO World Heritage Site by (outstanding universal value, authenticity and integrity);



- historical information about the site;
- purpose of protection;
- detailed description of all the facilities, which are included in the site;
- history of the formation of the urban environment around the site;
- description, history, regimes of use of buffer zone;
- problems of visual integrity.

Saint Sophia Cathedral in Kiev represents a unique monument of architecture and monumental painting and one of the few buildings that survived from the times of Kievan Rus. It was built in the first half of the 11th century, during the reign of Yaroslav the Wise. In the ancient times, the Cathedral used to be the major metropolitan temple and the political and cultural centre of the state. The main attraction of the Cathedral is an ensemble of ancient frescoes and mosaics. Till present, about 3000 m² of frescoes and 271 m² of mosaics survived. It is the world's largest collection of monumental art of the 11th century.

In 1633, Metropolitan Petro Mohyla founded a monastery at the Cathedral. During the 17th and the 18th centuries, the area around the temple was built up with the monastic buildings in the Ukrainian Baroque style. In 1934, the National Museum-Reserve «Sophia of Kiev» was founded.

Kiev-Pechersk Lavra represents one of the first monasteries in Kievan Rus, and it was founded in 1051. Prince Svyatoslav II Yaroslavovich presented to the monastery the plateau above the caves, where temples cells, towers and other structures were built later. In 1952-1688, the monastery represented a stauropegia of Patriarch of Constantinople, and in 1688, it obtained the status of Lavra. At present, the Lower Lavra reports to the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (Moscow Patriarchate), and the Upper Lavra to the National Kiev-Pechersk Historical and Cultural Reserve.

In 1990, the architectural ensemble of Saint Sophia Cathedral and the Kiev-Pechersk Lavra was included in the UNESCO World Heritage Site as a single site under the number 527.

Outstanding universal value of the site is determined by the criteria i, ii, iii and iv of «provisions» that govern the implementation of the Convention for the Protection of the World Heritage Site.

Criterion (i)

Saint Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings represent a masterpiece of human creativity. It is a unique monument of architecture and monumental painting of the first half of the 11th century, which entirely survived till present and has the world's largest ensemble of mosaics and frescoes of that time (271 m² of mosaic and 3000 m² of frescoes). Original architectural features of the Cathedral are the pyramidal composition and the temple of cross-domed type. Monumental painting of the Cathedral represents one ideological concept, integral artistic ensemble, in which the mosaics decorate the main altar and the central dome, and frescoes



decorate all the rest premises. The key role is played by the majestic images of Christ Pantocrator in the central dome and the Virgin Orans in the central conch of the central apse. The palette consists of 177 colours. The specific character of fresco painting of the Cathedral is in a significant set of unique secular frescoes, including narrative painting of stair towers, representing the majesty of the palace Byzantine art.

Criterion (ii)

The monument shows an important result of cultural interaction of Russia and Byzantium of universal value that transcends time and represents a world-class set of achievements in architecture, monumental arts, construction equipment and technology, literature and formation of the architectural ensemble of the capital of Kievan Rus and modern Kiev. The shape of the Cathedral represents the Byzantine architectural and artistic traditions that acquired in it the new interpretation under the influence of the local order.

Criterion (iii)

Saint Sophia Cathedral is one of the few survived monuments of the first half of the 11th century. The temple represents a very important long-term evidence of the cultural tradition of the countries of the Byzantine area, in general, and of Russia and Ukraine in particular. The school of architecture, which originated during the construction of the Cathedral, influenced the formation of the ancient Russian and, later, the Ukrainian sacral architecture and monumental painting.

Criterion (iv)

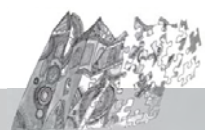
The Cathedral is a classic example of a cross-domed temple, which displays the specific character of a ktitor's order in architecture and fresco painting. Together with the surrounding buildings of the 18th century, it represents a shining example of monastic ensemble of the time of the formation of the Ukrainian state. For centuries, Saint Sofia Cathedral illustrates the major stages in the history of Russia and Ukraine. This determined the value of Saint Sophia Cathedral as an integral state symbol of Ukraine. The monument shows unending spiritual dialogue between previous and current generations and defines universal value orienting points.

Section 2. Current state of the site

The section includes:

- information about the current state of preservation;
- identification of factors that affect the preservation of the site;
- list of current and planned activities aimed at improving preservation.

Starting from its inclusion in the World Heritage List, the site has not lost its integrity and value. As a result of the conducted research and monitoring of the ensemble of Saint Sophia Cathedral, which took place in 2009-2012, the technical condition of the monuments Saint Sophia Cathedral, the bell tower, the House of Metropolitan, the Refectory Church, the Zaborovsky



Gate, the South Gate, the walls, the Monastery hotel, the apartment house, in which Grigory Kosynka worked and lived was determined to be satisfactory.

The technical condition of the consistory (bread depot), the Bursa building, the Fraternal Building, the wing of the Bursa Building and the outhouse was determined as unsatisfactory.

In the territory of Saint Sofia Cathedral, there is a rising ground water level, caused by the man-made situation. Over the past 100 years, the rise of ground water level comprised 6.2-6.7 m, and the faster increase (up to 2 m) was observed in 2005-2010.

Section 3. Management system

The section sets out the principles, foundations and directions of activities of the National Museum-Reserve «Sophia of Kiev», as follows:

- ownership structure;
- regulatory framework;
- management bodies;
- scheme of conflict resolution;
- financing;
- staff;
- marketing and tourism;
- science and research;
- preservation and maintenance of the territory and facilities.

Section 4. Monitoring and periodic reporting

This section contains information on the frequency, indicators and monitoring of the safety of the executors of the object.

To identify the causes of negative phenomena, to timely prevent their development and to work out science-based approach to activities for preservation of the facilities, the scientific monitoring is carried out in the territory of the ensemble of buildings of Saint Sophia Cathedral and the surrounding area, including:

- geophysical surveys to identify anomalies and negative trends that threaten the site;
- monitoring the hydrogeological condition of ground water level, within which the foundations are located;
- georadar research of bases and foundation of the building to reveal their actual configuration and depth of their deposit;
- georadar and ultrasound research of supporting structures to reveal the



locations of stress concentration and weak places;

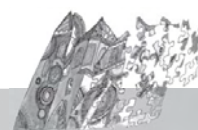
- geodetic monitoring of the condition of the buildings: deformation of foundations, crack opening and presence of careen;
- constant monitoring of the microclimate in the interior of Saint Sophia Cathedral;
- full-scale studies of the physical and mechanical properties of the constructing materials in the structure body and determination of their residual life.

The key indicators of the preservation evaluation are as follows: ground water level, presence of perched water, soil moisture in the area of the foundations, presence of underground cavities, foundation sinking, crack opening, vertical deviation, temperature, air humidity (inside and outside), air velocity, level of lighting of the interior of Saint Sophia Cathedral, wall humidity in Saint Sophia Cathedral and the House of Metropolitan. Scientific monitoring is carried out by the Institute of Geological Sciences of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, the Institute of Geophysics of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, the State Enterprise «Scientific-Research Institute of Building Structures» of the Ministry of Regional Development and Housing and Communal Services of Ukraine, the Kiev State Enterprise of Geodesy, Cartography, Cadastre and geoinformational systems «Kievgeoinformatika» of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine, the Institute «Kievgeo» of the Open Joint-Stock Company «Kievproekt», the Scientific and Technological Institute of Transcription, Translation and Replication, the collective enterprise «Institution of Holography of the Academy of Sciences of Applied Radioelectronics», the private enterprise «Geo-Eco-Consulting», and the State Science and Technology Centre for preservation and restoration of monuments «Konrest».

Section 5. Harmonious development

In the context of the preservation of cultural heritage in urban environment, the concept for the harmonious development refers to any projects affecting construction, infrastructure, economic and cultural life of the city, etc. This section of the Property Management Plan provides information on projects in the field of ecology, regulation of construction, movement and parking of vehicles, education, and so on, directly or indirectly affecting the management, preservation, and interpretation of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Kiev. To achieve the harmonious development, it is necessary:

- to foresee its consequences for all sectors which it can potentially influence;
- take into account the fact that the project should not only solve the problem, but also prevent it from happening in the future.



INFORMATION RESOURCE OF CULTURAL TOURISM IN MUSEUM-RESERVE „NESVIZH”

A. Khramoj (Nesvizh, Belarus)

Contemporary processes of social, scientific and technological development of mankind create new conditions for the existence and functioning of all public facilities, working for stable and high-quality development of all spheres and aspects of public life. Without modern technology, it is hard to imagine a presentation at the qualitative level of institutions of education and culture, social development, etc.

Tourism is one of the most promising and fastest growing sectors of the economy; however, it is not worth forgetting about the cultural importance of that activity. In the structure of cultural tourism, a special emphasis is given to museums, which, in fact, generate flows of fans of cognitive rest. In this connection, a modern museum should become a major information resource for tourists who wish to explore the cultural environment of a place of their visit.

The National Historical and Cultural Museum-Reserve «Nesvizh» strives to meet the highest requirements in the organization not only of the museum, but also of the information activities. The information activities of the Museum-Reserve should be a model for several reasons: the organization is a leader in the number of visits (in 2011, the museum was visited by 210,000 tourists, in 2012 by 430,000 tourists), and the «face» of the cultural tourism in Belarus; besides, the facilities of the Museum-Reserve is included in the UNESCO World Heritage List.

Information presence on the Internet is particularly important for a modern museum. In fact, quite heavy part of the target audience (especially, the most active part of the population) got used to obtain information about innovations in the cultural tourism from the World Wide Web. In this connection, it is important to expand the presence in the market with new technology.

For the above purpose, the Museum-Reserve has developed its new website: www.niasvizh.by and timed its placement on the Internet for the ceremonial opening of the palace-and-park ensemble of 16-19th centuries in Nesvizh. The conceptual plan of the new museum website on the Internet was to expand the informational content of the tourism product for new target groups. The practice has proved that the old website of the Museum-Reserve «Nesvizh» failed to enjoy sufficient popularity or to carry out its role. The system of continuous content filling was not developed; there was no integration with social networks, blogs, services, and systems that provided hosting services; and the design component of the project was presented at a low level. Promotion of the website on the World Wide Web was difficult; however, those problems were solved with the new website.

At the stage of writing a technical design assignment for the new website, it was decided to focus on the most relevant characteristics of the modern Internet resource. In the design of the website, the specific character of the site has been taken into account: the colour scale of the Internet resource corresponds to the heraldic palette of the Radziwill family, and the website uses symbols of the Radziwill family, and symbolic elements of the architectural ensemble of the Museum-Reserve «Nesvizh».



Due to the ingenious structure of the website, its visitor has the opportunity to learn about the news and activities of the Museum-Reserve, the history of the castle complex, the city, and the Radziwill family. Besides, a visitor can separately read the rules for visiting of the website, opening hours of the Museum-Reserve, and museum and excursion service.

The website is being constantly filled; the project is a permanent evolving structure, and its improvement represents a continuous process. The website is available in four languages: Belarusian, Russian, English, and Polish. Besides, the website implements the system of «Visitor's guide» in 12 languages, which provides the basic information about the Museum-Reserve to potential visitors who do not speak the main languages of the project.

There is a constant filling with news content, through which visitors of the website can learn the latest information on the activities of the Museum-Reserve, exhibitions and other events that occur in the walls of the Radziwill Palace. The news section is being updated practically at daily basis, and that fact provides high relevance of news. To ensure the consistent optimization of the resource, the news section is formed simultaneously with the filling of twitter-account @NIASVIZH. News headlines, their brief description and a link to the news on the website is automatically exported to Twitter.

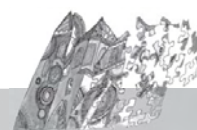
The website allows booking a provision of certain services, including booking tickets, tours, lectures, museum lessons for schoolchildren, provision of facilities for conferences and various events. The Museum-Reserve is developing the possibility of introducing an electronic ticket and booking online travel on a visitor's route. The system of e-ticketing allows avoiding lines when visiting the Museum-Reserve and planning tourist visits in advance.

By using fields of the form, a visitor can determine the type of service, its features (group/individual tour, route, number of visitors, need of an interpreter, etc.), calculate the cost and make reservations. For rapid response to an email requests, the Museum-Reserve is establishing an information and booking office sector in its structure.

Through the website, a potential visitor or person interested in collaboration can quickly contact the complex administration and heads of departments by sending them an email or by using other contact information.

The system for viewing 3D-panoramas «Virtual Tour» is integrated in the structure of the website. At present, the website presents 21 panoramas with the general plans of the palace and the room interiors. Besides, it is also planned to provide at the website the material of audio guides, and then, tourists can have a possibility to get acquainted with audio tours, with each room, its history and the concept of its interior design.

The «Photo Gallery» section is based on thematic galleries consisting of albums. A visitor can view photos in a slide show. A tag cloud provides an additional comfort in visiting the website. Visual representation of the label list is generated automatically and executed in the format of hyperlinks.



The website is integrated into various social networks and online services (Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, Youtube, Google+), and that allows attracting additional audience and allows visitors to read the news about the activities of the Museum-Reserve in their news feeds without visiting the webpage niasvizh.by.

Youtube is filled with TV films about the Museum-Reserve, videos of Nesvizh, the Radziwill family, the palace-and-park complex, and video presentations of the Museum-Reserve. Flickr, the resource to store photos and video clips, is being used to create photo galleries dedicated to the history and the present of Radziwill Castle and other city attractions.

At present, the website of the National Historical and Cultural Museum-Reserve «Nesvizh» is gaining in popularity, number of visits, subscribers of news reports, links to the website on the pages of other online resources. Photo galleries and 3D-panoramas, which give an idea about the tourism product offered by the Museum-Reserve, are particularly popular.

To create a visitor-friendly unified information environment and effective tool of tourism marketing, it is necessary to implement an information complex of products: systems of QR-codes of historic sites and mobile cross-platform guide.

The package provides a unified and scalable system, elements of which interact with each other, forming a finished product. Such an approach reduces time for the development of the complex, its implementation and optimization.

Assignment of QR-codes to tourist facilities (two-dimensional barcode that can be read by any modern mobile phone) will facilitate the access to information on cultural heritage of Nesvizh for tourists, visitors and local residents and facilitate their orientation. Plates, made in the same style and containing standardized information, placed on bulletin boards and fixed on building facades, will allow identifying the name of the site on which they are located and getting a link to the page of the official website dedicated to the site and coordinates for navigation systems. At the initial stage, prior to the launch of an information resource in its full volume, when clicking a link reserved for the site, a visitor will be redirected to other websites (wikipedia.org, minsk.gov.by, etc.).

Development of a mobile guide for devices running Android OS and iOS is focused primarily on individual travelers who wish to explore the city on their own. This application will provide background information (museums, theatres, hotels, canteens, recreation points), multimedia content, and guides for walking (auto, bicycle and other) excursions in Nesvizh.

This application can operate in two modes: guide and recognition of QR-code (s) with the camera device.

Use of the mobile guide in the guide mode complements the tour with multimedia description of the points of interest that are related to the coordinates on the terrain and combined by the specified route. Multimedia descriptions are generated of the tour texts, with photographs and audio soundtrack.



While scanning a QR-code, the mobile guide provides information about the website and reproduces the related multimedia content. Pre-installed application does not require access to the Internet, thus avoiding expenses for roaming. In the future, the applications may be monetized by incorporating thematic advertising of products and services.

It is worth to note such a modern phenomenon of museum activity, as a virtual exhibition. The significant site, such as Radziwill Palace in Nesvizh, cannot ignore the needs of the time. One of the largest and most popular museum sites should not be left out of the global reporting processes of museum presentation on a virtual basis. Moreover, the site, included in the UNESCO World Heritage List, is to be presented to the best practices in the world's museums. This also applies to part of the electronic presentation of the Radziwill Palace.

As part of executing the instruction of the Minister of Culture of the Republic of Belarus on the creation of a complex of virtual exhibition of the palace-and-park ensemble of 16-19th centuries, a complex of virtual materials for multimedia presentation of the Radziwill Palace in Nesvizh is under development.

Complex of electronic materials may consist of the following elements:

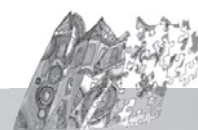
- electronic tour through information kiosks installed in the complex territory;
- set of videos to be shown on the screens at the castle;
- audio guides in several languages (Belarusian, Russian, English, Polish, French, German), which will be provided for each visitor of the Museum-Reserve;
- multimedia presentation CD, which will include the full range of multimedia materials on the palace-and-park complex.

E-tour through information kiosks represents a multimedia tour for tourists through the castle, filled with photo and video materials and relevant short comments for each item in a future tour. Excursion should be divided into separate thematic blocks (e.g., Arsenal South Gallery, North Gallery, Kamenica, and so on). Besides, the text of the e-tour should include a set of relevant historical information on the history of the castle, the entire museum complex, and Nesvizh and its owners (in several languages).

A set of video materials to be shown on presentation screens should include series of short (1-3 minute) videos that present a general panorama of the castle complex and its interiors, and highlight the cultural life of the museum.

Audio guides should contain the maximum information about each room of the castle prepared at the professional level. Tour text should be recorded and voiced in several languages to allow foreign tourists to get full information about Nesvizh residence, its history, interiors, and exhibits. Audio tours should be professionally voiced, and audio guide text should have a background of soft neutral music with the possibility to use audio effects to create sound stage.

A presentation CD of the Museum-Reserve represents the most comprehensive multimedia component to show collections and exhibition opportunities of the castle complex. A CD should



be created using a presentation programme with a well-developed design, executed by professional artists and designers, and with quality animation. A CD should also include the following: 3D-virtual tour of the museum rooms with detailed comments, gallery of high-quality photos, divided into separate thematic topics (e.g., artistic photos and panoramas of the castle and the castle complex, presentation photos of the most interesting exhibits, etc.), the most complete historical information about the castle, Nesvizh ordination of the Radziwill family and Nesvizh, written in simple language, understandable to readers who are not professional historians. The last menu item of a presentation CD should contain a gallery videos related to the Nesvizh museum complex. The centrepiece of this section should be a large-scale professional video presentation (20-30 minutes). Video section will also present other videos related to the activities of the Museum-Reserve.

The set should accompany a visitor throughout his or her visit to the castle. The first acquaintance with the Museum-Reserve occurs through information kiosks, then, the visitor can see the presentation videos on the large screens placed on the walls of some rooms, and, then, the visitor can examine the rooms, with the help of a special audio guide. After the completion of the tour, the visitor will be offered to purchase a presentation CD with memorable and promotional materials that will create a desire to return to Nesvizh.

The materials to be included in presentation CD will be published (in whole or in part) on the official website of the Museum-Reserve.

At the moment, the concept is put into practice with account for the needs of multimedia presentation of a modern museum.

For e-tours and multimedia CD, a 3D-model of a tour with conceptual representation of shape and interior of each room is being developed, with 3D-models of the most interesting sites (interior and exhibits). The scientific concept of the exhibition includes the following sections presented by multimedia: «Myths of Nesvizh Palace», «Romantic Trip to Castle Fortification», «Radziwill Family Album». At present, materials for animation video «Romantic Trip to Castle Fortifications» are to be collected. Negotiations were conducted with the National Multimedia Centre (Moscow) for technical support in the implementation of the theme «Myths of Nesvizh Palace».

As part of the development of audio guides, tour texts were prepared and approved; there are negotiations with companies working in this sphere, about translating texts and recording audio files.

In preparation of collection of video materials, the Museum-Reserve actively cooperates with the Belarusian major TV Channels.

As a result of the implementation of the concept of a virtual exhibition in Radziwill Palace in Nesvizh, an effective support base will be created for the disclosure of the information component of the Museum-Reserve, advertising and attracting tourists, for the realization of the educational function of the Museum-Reserve.



APPENDIX 3. PRESENTATIONS



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ON THE GLOBAL CHALLENGES OF NOWADAYS:
OUTCOMES OF THE FIRST REGIONAL SEMINAR IN MOSCOW.
Mr. Y. Vedenin

Ю. А. Веденин

Наследие и глобальные
вызовы современности:
итоги Первого семинара
в Москве

- Международный научно-практический семинар «Управление Всемирным наследием и глобальные вызовы современности» Москва, 1—3 марта 2011 г.
- В семинаре приняли участие 70 человек из 12 стран.

- Цель семинара – повышение эффективности применения Конвенции об охране Всемирного культурного и природного наследия (ЮНЕСКО) и оптимизация управления объектами Всемирного наследия в условиях обострения глобальных вызовов современности



- Глобальные вызовы современности и их влияние на Всемирное наследие
- Культурный ландшафт как объект наследия
- Научно-практические вопросы управления объектами Всемирного наследия
- Основные проблемы управления объектами Всемирного наследия и возможные пути их решения

Глобальные вызовы современности

- Изменение климата
- Стихийная урбанизация
- Пресс туризма



Профессор Аркадий Тишков



Изменения климата
и проблемы
сохранения
наследия

Профессор Владимир Крогиус



Процессы
урбанизации
и
сохранение
наследия



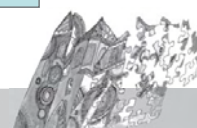
Представитель ЮНЕСКО Эрве Барре



Сохранение
наследия и
устойчивое
развитие
туризма в
контексте
глобальных
вызовов

Упреждающие действия по глобальным вызовам современности

- 3.1. **создать** международную экспертную группу с целью совместных исследований, обмена идеями, теоретическими и практическими достижениями, а также информацией...;
- 3.2. **провести** инвентаризацию рисков и угроз, вызываемых изменениями климата, урбанизацией и прессом туризма;
- 3.3. **разработать** проекты по прогнозированию состояния ОВН в связи с глобальными угрозами для определения соответствующих компенсационных мер;
- 3.4. **разработать** систему превентивных мер по адаптации ОВН к быстрым климатическим изменениям...;
- 3.5. **предпринять** оценку риска утраты «ключевых индикаторов» ОВН в кратко- средне- и долгосрочной перспективе;
- 3.6. **разработать** национальные стратегии и планы действий по сохранению, реставрации, использованию и устойчивому развитию ОВН в условиях глобальных вызовов современности в странах СНГ.



В основе сохранения ОВН должен лежать **комплексный междисциплинарный подход**, основанный на идее взаимосвязанности культурного и природного наследия, и призванный поддерживать **культурное и природное разнообразие** всех государств–сторон Конвенции об охране Всемирного культурного и природного наследия

Особая роль должна отводиться **культурным ландшафтам** — как комплексным объектам наследия, и **культурно-ландшафтному подходу** — как методу, обеспечивающему учет взаимосвязей любого объекта наследия с окружающей средой



Профессор Йорген Примдаль

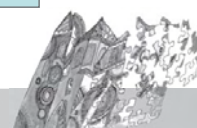


Ведущие
факторы
глобальных
изменений
и проблемы
управления
культурным
ландшафтом

Профессор Рока Зоран



Культурная
идентичность
и развитие
культурного
ландшафта



Доктор Марина Кулешова



Культурные
ландшафты
в Списке
объектов
Всемирного
наследия

Внедрение культурно-ландшафтного подхода в деятельность по сохранению объектов Всемирного наследия

Рекомендовать научному сообществу,
правительствам стран СНГ и Центру Всемирного
наследия ЮНЕСКО:

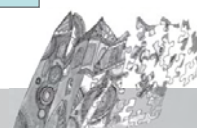
- 4.1. **объединить** усилия стран СНГ по развитию сотрудничества и усилению координации научно-исследовательской деятельности для более широкого внедрения культурно-ландшафтного подхода...;
- 4.2. **создать** совместный информационный банк данных по изучению, оперативному управлению и сохранению культурных ландшафтов и иных комплексных объектов, включенных в Список Всемирного наследия;



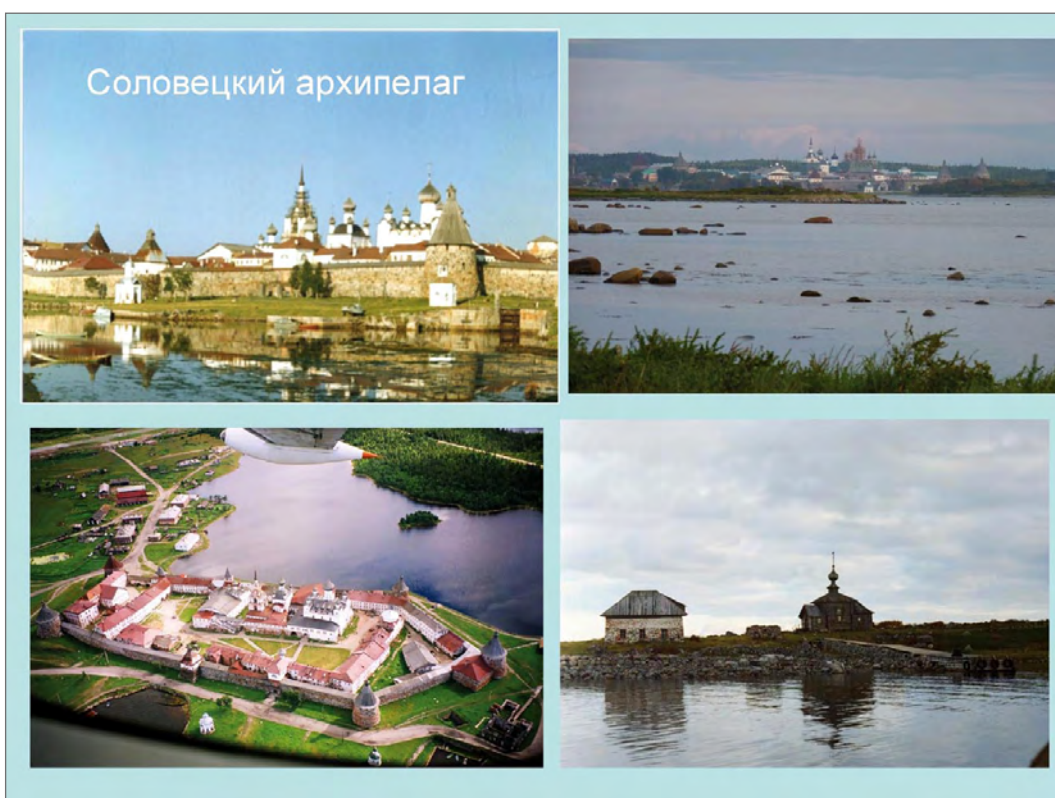
- 4.4. **обеспечить** организационное и финансовое содействие регулярным встречам экспертов ...;
- 4.5. **осуществлять** совместные междисциплинарные проекты по изучению культурного ландшафта...;
- 4.6. **способствовать** внедрению культурно-ландшафтного подхода в практику мониторинга...;
- 4.7. **способствовать** повышению профессиональной подготовки для сотрудников ОВН по проблемам сохранения и управления культурным ландшафтом...;
- 4.8. **поддержать** инициативу ЮНЕСКО по принятию Рекомендаций по историческому городскому ландшафту и содействовать ее распространению в странах СНГ.

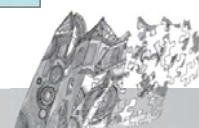
В Предварительном списке российских объектов Всемирного наследия состоит 10 природных и 16 культурных феноменов.

- Что же должно быть добавлено в российские списки Всемирного наследия, чтобы они адекватно и репрезентативно отображали особенности и ценности России, ее традиционные и репрезентативные культурные феномены?



- Соловецкий архипелаг должен быть представлен не как историко-архитектурный ансамбль, а как монастырский культурный ландшафт. В экспертном заключении международной миссии, работавшей на Соловках в 1998 г., было указано, что Соловки требуют реноминации в качестве культурного ландшафта.







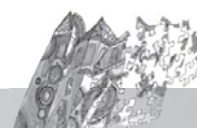
**THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES MANAGEMENT PLAN:
REQUIREMENTS. APPROACHES. IMPLEMENTATION.
LITHUANIAN PRACTICE (LITHUANIA). Mr. A. Degutis**

Второй региональный семинар государств СНГ с международным участием
«Сохранение всемирного наследия в контексте новых глобальных вызовов»

**План управления объектом Всемирного наследия.
Требования, подходы, реализация.
Литовский опыт**



Algimantas Degutis
Минск, «Замковый комплекс «МИР»». Беларусь
21—24.11.2012 г.



Kernave Archaeological Site (Cultural Reserve of Kernave)



- Vilnius county, Sirvintos district, Kernave town.
Date of Inscription: 2004
Criteria: (iii)(iv)
Property : 194 ha
Buffer zone: 2,455 ha

Kernave Archaeological Site (Cultural Reserve of Kernave)

- Учрежден музей заповедник с администрацией.
- Учреждена институция охраняемой территории.
- Подготовлен специальный план с регламентом и границами территории ценности с ее буферной зоной



Vilnius Historic Centre



City of Vilnius

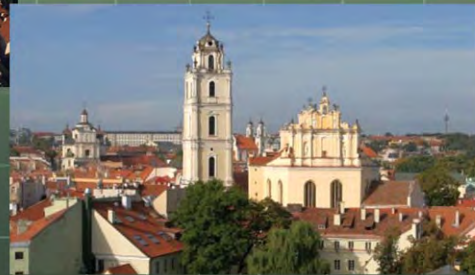
Date of Inscription: 1994

**Minor modification
inscribed year:** 2012

Criteria: (ii)(iv)

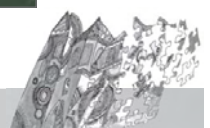
Property : 352 ha

Buffer zone: 1,912 ha



Vilnius Historic Centre

- Исторический центр и буферная зона занимают большую часть столицы,
- институция охраняемой территории не учреждена,
- подготовлен специальный план границы территории ценности и ее буферной зоны,
- **подготавливается специальный план с детальными требованиями с целью сохранения установленных ценных атрибутов национального и всемирного значения.**



Curonian Spit



Klaipeda Region, Neringa and Klaipeda (Lithuania);
Kaliningrad Region, Zelenogradsk District (Russian Federation)

Date of Inscription: 2000 **Criteria:** (v)

Curonian Spit

- Учрежден национальный парк с администрацией по всей территории муниципалитета
- подготовлен специальный план с регламентом границы территории ценности и ее буферной зоны
- подготавливается специальный план границы территории ценностей и буферными зонами с детальными требованиями с целью сохранения установленных ценных атрибутов национального и всемирного значения.



Struve Geodetic Arc



Belarus
Estonia
Finland
Latvia
Lithuania
Moldova,
Norway
Russian Federation
Sweden
Ukraine

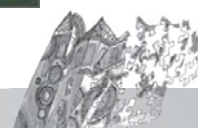
Date of Inscription: 2005
Criteria: (ii)(iii)(vi)

Конвенция о Всемирном наследии. Руководящие принципы:

108. Все внесенные в Список Всемирного наследия ценности должны иметь утвержденный план управления или иную документально подтвержденную систему управления, которая объясняет, как будет сохранена выдающаяся универсальная ценность. Желательно, чтобы это были реальные и соответствующие меры.

109. Цель системы управления — обеспечить надлежащую сохранность ценности для настоящего и будущих поколений.

110. Эффективная система управления должна быть разработана с учетом типа 113. Кроме того, Комитет Всемирного наследия для того, чтобы Конвенция была осуществлена, предлагает предусмотреть контр-наблюдение и Периодические процессы отчетности.



Конвенция о Всемирном наследии. Руководящие принципы:

110. Эффективная система управления должна быть разработана с учетом типа значимости, характеристик, потребностей, культурной среды и природных условий. Системы управления различаются культурными перспективами, имеющимися ресурсами и другими факторами. Система управления может состоять из традиционных методов, существующих городских или региональных инструментов планирования и других формальных и неформальных механизмов регулирования планирования.

Конвенция о Всемирном наследии. Руководящие принципы:

111. Общие компоненты системы управления :

- **Существующая полная информация о значимости наследия**
- **Планирование, реализация, мониторинг, цикл оценки и реагирования**
- **Заинтересованные стороны**
- **Адекватное распределение ресурсов**
- **Наращивание потенциала**
- **Надежное и прозрачное описание функционирования системы управления**



Конвенция о Всемирном наследии. Руководящие принципы:

117. Государства-члены несут ответственность за надлежащее управление объектов Всемирного наследия. Они должны работать в тесном контакте с менеджерами, с институциями органов управлений и другими заинтересованными сторонами и партнерами.

118. Комитет рекомендует государствам-членам Всемирного наследия в планы управления и стратегии обучения включить меры по предотвращению рисков.

**Дата версии на английском языке –
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/guidelines///>**

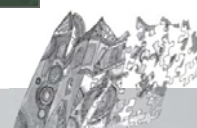
Vilnius Historic Centre

Основа создания системы управления и ее назначение

- институции и акты законодательства, по которым управляется объект; институции, участвующие в управлении и их ответственность
- документы территориальной планировки и их требования, по которым регулируется охрана и развитие

Состав системы управления

- целостность управления территорией
- горизонтальное межведомственное и междисциплинарное взаимодействие
- согласованное вертикальное управление
- взаимодействие государственных и муниципальных учреждений, а также гражданской общественности



Vilnius Historic Centre

Создание системы управления. Внедрение и анализ Инструменты внедрения управления системы ценности

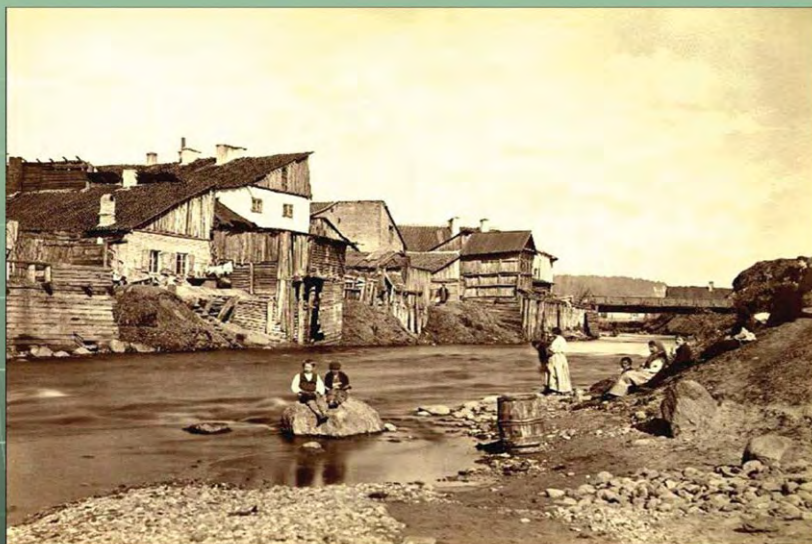
- Периодический доклад действий учреждений и их интегрированный сборник
- Доклад о мерах за предыдущий период и результаты оценки общественностью
- Периодический отчет Комитету Всемирного наследия

Vilnius Historic Centre

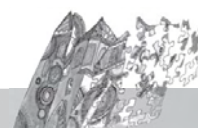
Факторы, влияющие на ценность

- Строительство и развитие
- Транспортная инфраструктура
- Инженерная инфраструктура
- Загрязнение
- Социальное и культурное назначение наследия
- Другая человеческая деятельность
- Изменение климата и погоды
- Гео и экологические катастрофы
- Управление и институциональные факторы





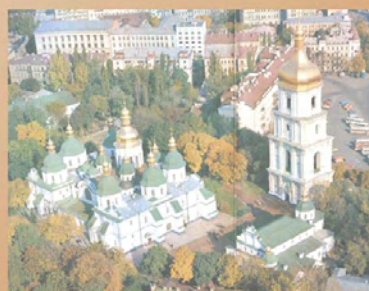
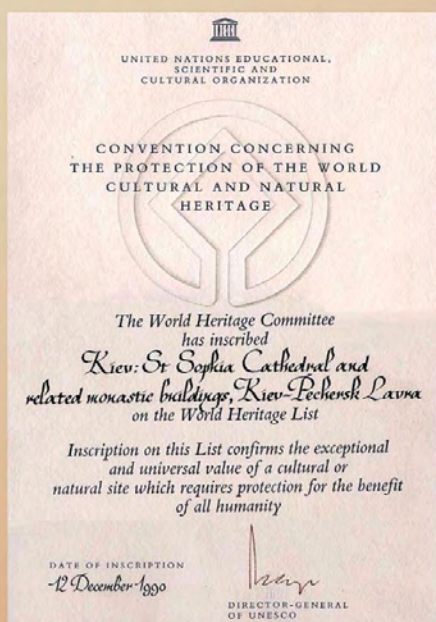
Спасибо за внимание!



**COMMENTS TO UNESCO'S WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY
MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR SAINT-SOPHIA CATHEDRAL
AND RELATED MONASTIC BUILDINGS. Ms. E. Serdiuk**

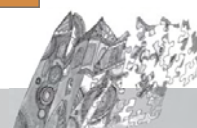


В 1990 г. объект «Киев: Собор Святой Софии с прилегающими монастырскими сооружениями, Киево-Печерская Лавра» был включен в Список Всемирного наследия ЮНЕСКО под номером 527.



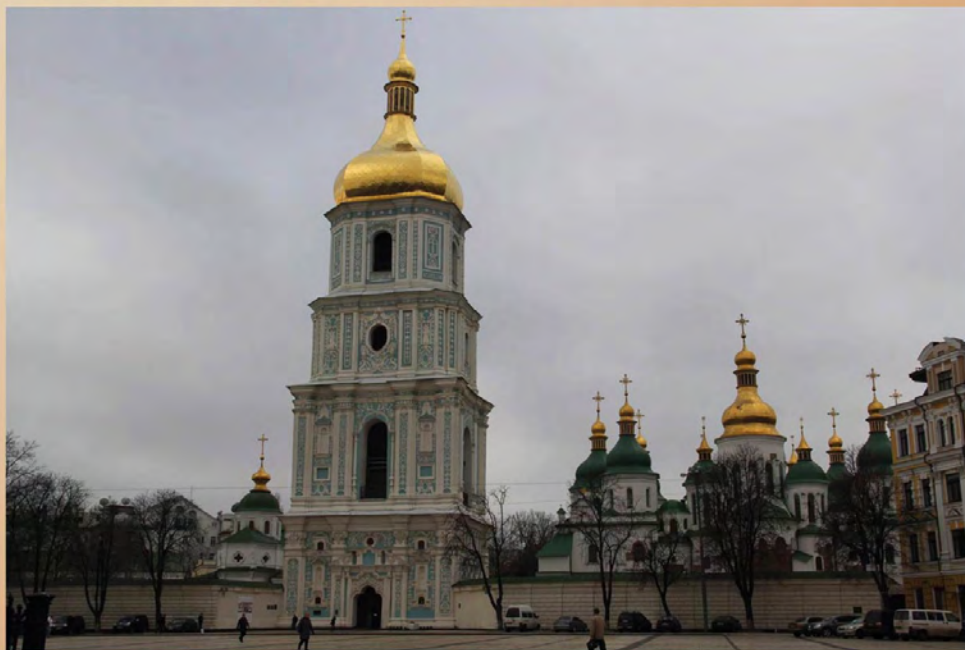
Основными задачами Плана управления являются:

- гарантия юридической защиты памятников на государственном, региональном и муниципальном уровнях, обеспечение включения объектов в программы развития, связанные с памятникоохранной сферой, а также туристические программы;
- координация деятельности всех заинтересованных сторон;
- использование объектов Всемирного культурного наследия в образовательных и рекреационных целях;
- предотвращение нелегальных раскопок и несогласованного строительства на территориях объектов Всемирного культурного наследия, их незаконного использования и т.п.;
- периодический пересмотр и усовершенствование Плана управления объектом Всемирного наследия.

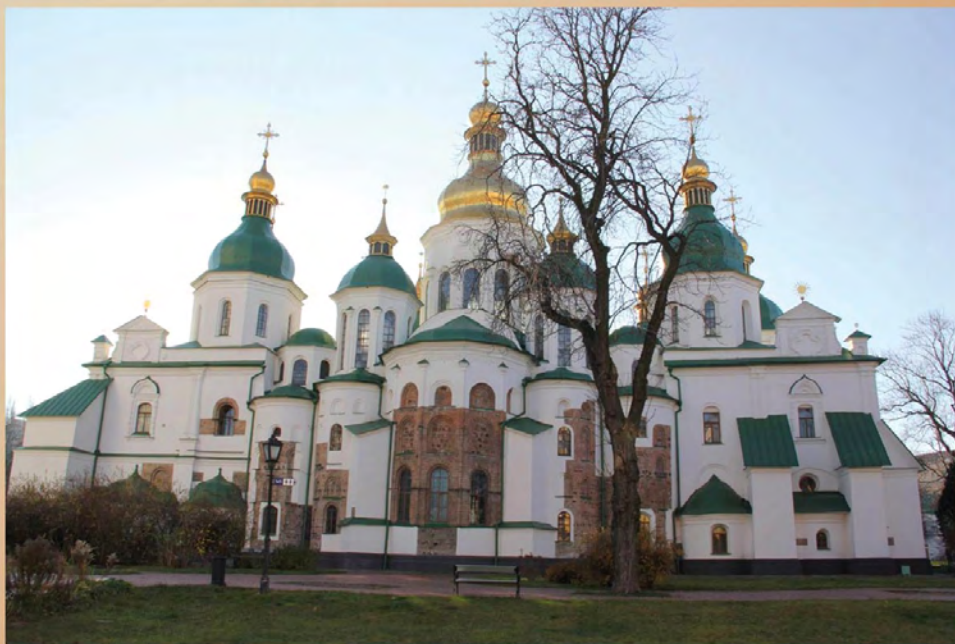




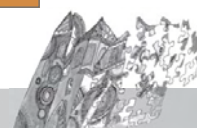
В 1633 г. митрополит Петр Могила основал при Софийском соборе мужской монастырь. На протяжении XVII и XVIII вв. территория вокруг собора застраивается монастырскими сооружениями.



Софийский собор. 1037 г.



Колокольня.
XVIII в.



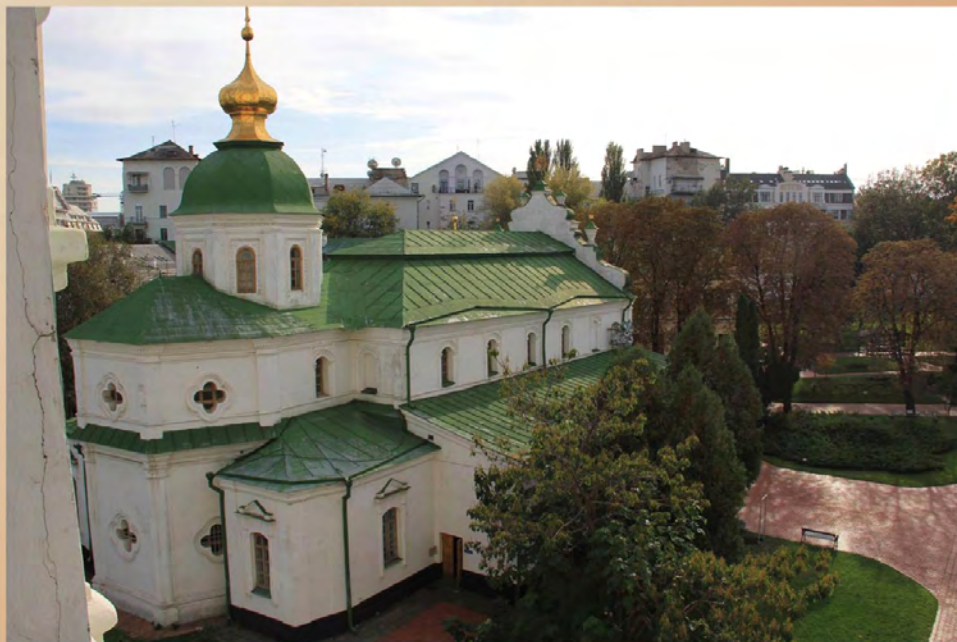
Дом митрополита. 1722 г.



Брама Заборовского. 1746 г.



Трапезная церковь. 1722 г.



Бурса. XVIII в.



Братский корпус. 1760 г.



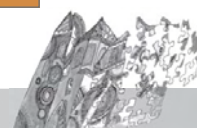
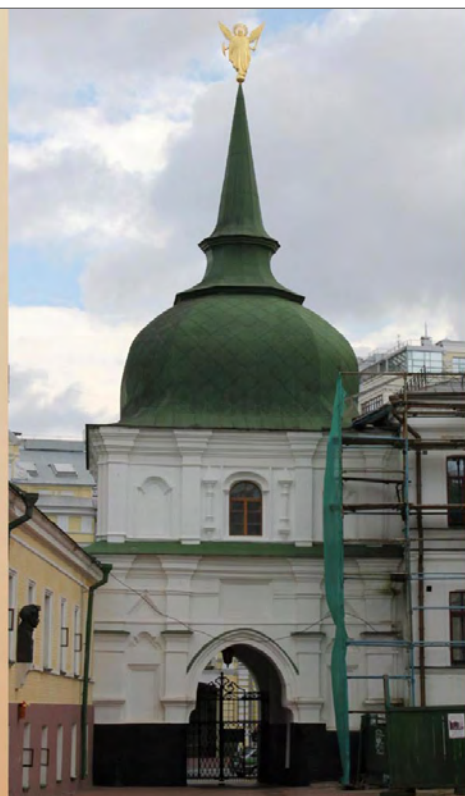
Консистория (Хлебня)



Кельи пристенные. Начало XIX в.



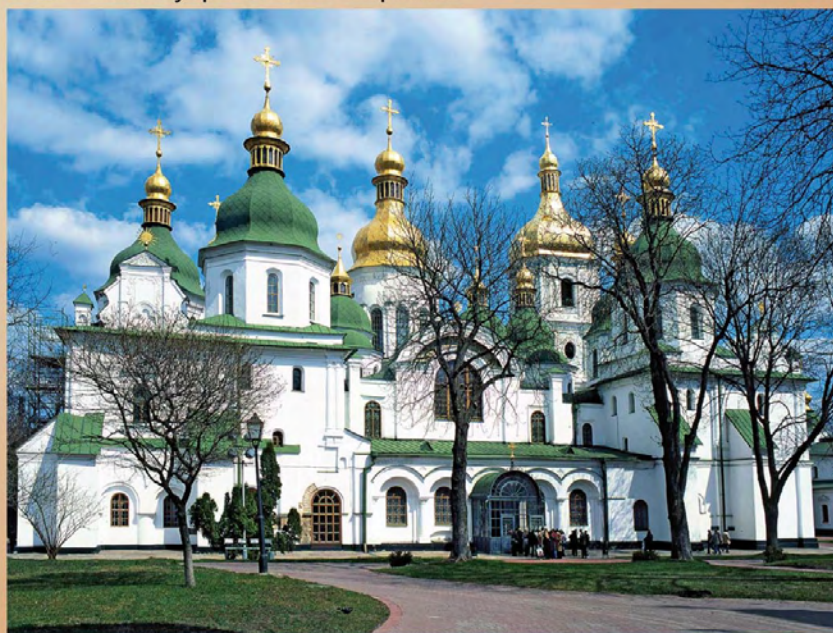
Южная проездная башня.
XVIII в.



План управления состоит из следующих разделов:

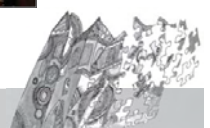
- 1. Описание объекта
- 2. Современное состояние
- 3. Система управления
- 4. Мониторинг
- 5. Гармоничное развитие

Софийский собор в Киеве был построен в первой половине XI в., во время правления Ярослава Мудрого. На рубеже XVII – XVIII вв. был перестроен в стиле украинского барокко.



Софийский собор – это уникальный памятник архитектуры и монументальной живописи первой половины XI в., который полностью сохранился до нашего времени и содержит самый большой в мире ансамбль мозаик и фресок того времени (271 м² – мозаик и 3000 м² – фресок)

Главный алтарь. Общий вид



Монументальная живопись собора составляет единый по идейному замыслу, целостный художественный ансамбль, в котором мозаики украшают главный алтарь и центральный купол, а фрески – все остальные помещения.

Ключевая роль отводится величественным образам Христа Пантократора в центральном куполе и Богородицы Оранты в конхе центральной апсиды. Палитра составляет 177 цветов и оттенков.



Богородица Оранта, XI в.
Конха апсиды главного алтаря.

Техника – мозаика,
материалы – смальта,
природный камень





Христос Пантократор.

Техника – мозаика

Святительский чин, фрагмент,
южная сторона. Техника – мозаика



Спецификой стенописи собора является значительный комплекс уникальных светских фресок, среди которых нарративная роспись лестничных башен, представляющая величие придворного византийского искусства.

Южная башня собора.
Цикл светских фресок, XI в.

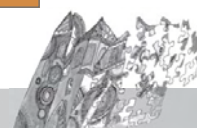


Над созданием Плана управления работают сотрудники Национального заповедника «София Киевская». Работа была начата в августе 2012 года и состоит из следующих этапов:



1. Описание объекта

- 1. Атрибуты – обоснование выдающейся Всемирной ценности, аутентичности и целостности объекта
- 2. Историческая справка об объекте
- 3. Цель сохранения
- 4. Детальное описание внутренней территории объекта, сооружений и насаждений.
- 5. Буферная зона – границы, история создания и режимы использования
- 6. Визуальная целостность – точки видового раскрытия, панорамы и силуэты



2. Современное состояние

- 1. Анализ современного состояние сохранности.
- 2. Анализ факторов, которые влияют на целостность и ценность объекта.
- 3. Список текущих и запланированных работ, направленных на улучшение состояния объекта.

3. Система управления

- 1. Нормативная база – законы и другие нормативные акты, которые регулируют охрану и использование культурного наследия в Украине.
- 2. Структура собственности.
- 3. Структура управления объектом и схема финансирования.
- 4. Маркетинг и туризм.
- 5. Научно-исследовательская деятельность.
- 6. Безопасность и порядок на территории объекта.

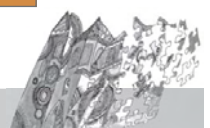


4. Мониторинг

- 1. Процедура мониторинга состояния объекта
- 2. Периодическая отчетность

5. Гармоничное развитие

- Данный раздел содержит информацию о проектах, осуществляемых в Киеве, которые потенциально могут влиять на охрану культурного наследия. Это проекты в области экологии, строительства, дорожного движения, науки и образования.



**THE CURRENT CHALLENGES OF PROTECTING WORLD
HERITAGE PROPERTIES IN THE MODERN URBAN ENVIRONMENT
(RESEARCH WITHIN THE CONCEPT ON THE SITE DESIGN OF
THE NATIONAL MUSEUM-RESERVE „SOPHIA OF KIEV”).**

Ms. L. Apostolova-Sossa

Актуальные вопросы сохранения объектов Всемирного наследия в современной урбанизированной среде
(исследования в рамках разработки Концепции плана организации территории Национального заповедника
«София Киевская»



к.т.н. Л. Апостолова-Сосса
главный архитектор Национального заповедника «София Киевская»

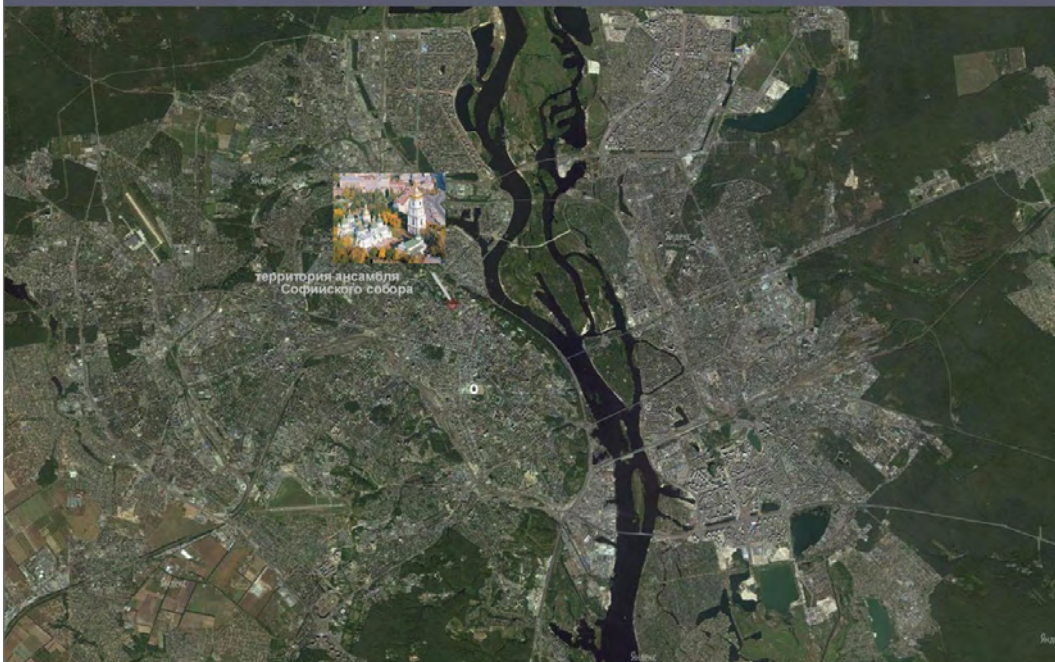
Украина, Киев, 2012



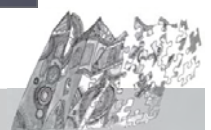
Объект Всемирного наследия
Софийский собор и прилегающие монастырские здания
Киев, Украина



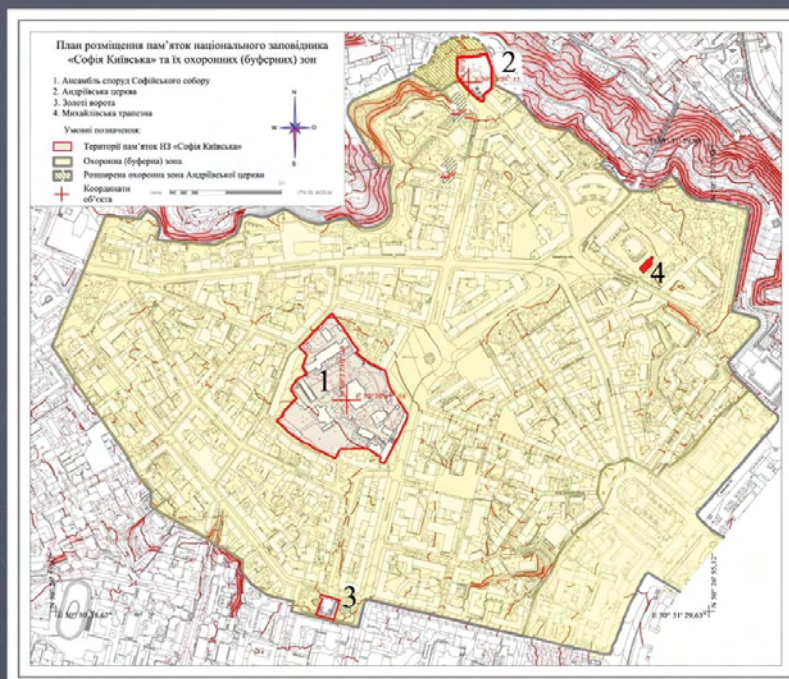
Объект культурного наследия
в современной урбанизированной среде



Киев, вид со спутника



Охранная (буферная) зона ансамбля Софийского собора



План организации территории заповедника «София Киевская»
в границах ансамбля сооружений Софийского собора и его охранной
(буферной) зоны

План организации территории – научно-проектная документация
(ст. 33 Закона Украины об охране культурного наследия)

План организации территории – документ, обеспечивающий сохранение
планировки территории, памятников и объектов культурного наследия,
элементов традиционного характера городской среды.

План организации территории – первоочередное мероприятие,
направленное на сохранение объектов культурного наследия заповедника
и обеспечение его нормального функционирования как музейного
и культурно-просветительского учреждения.

План организации территории определяет границы, зоны охраны, объемы
и сроки проведения работ по консервации, реставрации, реабилитации,
музеефикации, ремонту и приспособлению объектов культурного наследия,
благоустройства территории заповедника, а также мероприятия по охране
и использованию объектов культурного наследия, сохранения и
восстановления традиционного характера среды.

Изменение городской среды в окружении Софийского собора



Реконструкция городской среды XI в.



Современная городская среда



Мероприятия, направленные на физическое сохранение объектов культурного наследия
(определяются планом организации территории)

Инвентаризация застройки охранной зоны заповедника

Выявление объектов культурного наследия заповедника и его охранной зоны

Определение очередности проведения ремонтно-реставрационных работ на объектах заповедника на основании их предварительно определенного технического состояния

Определение объектов культурного наследия, подлежащих консервации и музеефикации (археологическое наследие)

Фрагмент историко-архитектурного опорного плана



Обеспечение долговечности объектов культурного наследия

Проводимые исследования

Геофизические исследования

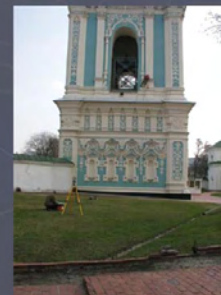
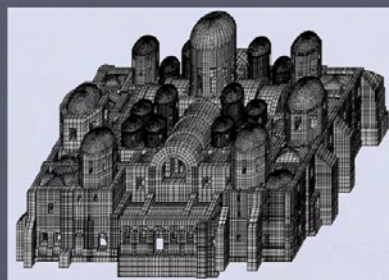
Гидрогеологические наблюдения

Георадарные и ультразвуковые исследования

Геодезические наблюдения

Математическое моделирование

Натурные исследования



Инженерно-технические мероприятия, способствующие сохранению объектов культурного наследия (определяются планом организации территории)

Обеспечение благоприятного для памятников гидрологического режима

Обеспечение защиты от динамических нагрузок

Обеспечение защиты от неблагоприятных техногенных и природных воздействий

Обеспечение пожарной безопасности

Обеспечение благоприятного температурно-влажностного режима

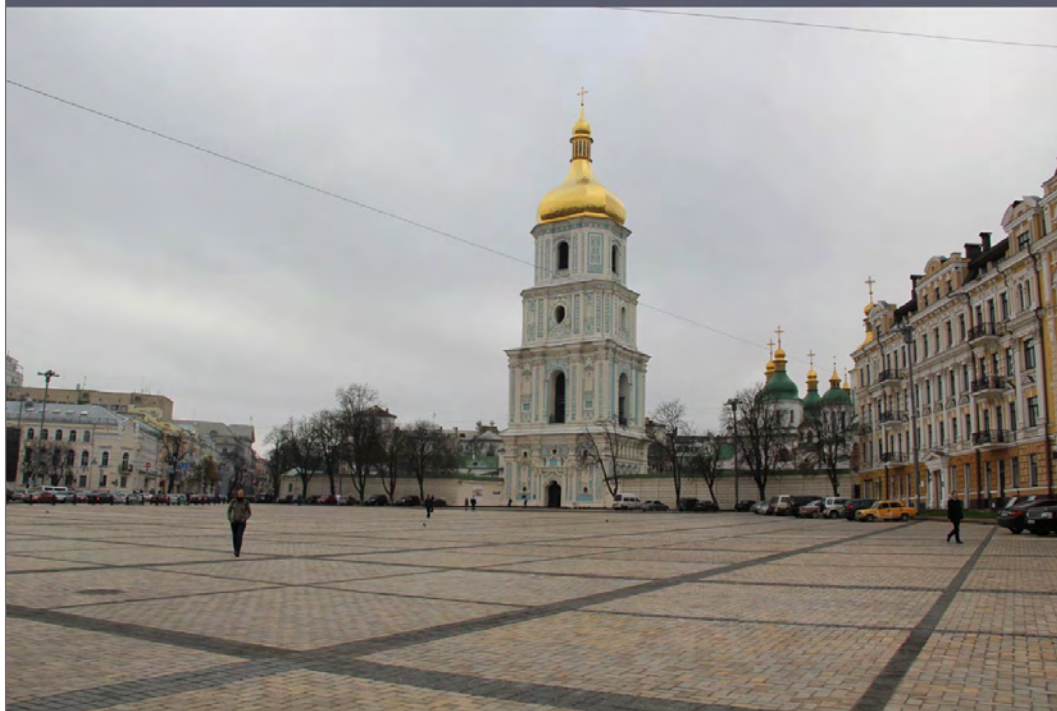
Усовершенствование системы мониторинга за состоянием памятников и территории

Исследование инженерно-геологического, гидрологического и физико-механического состояния грунтов

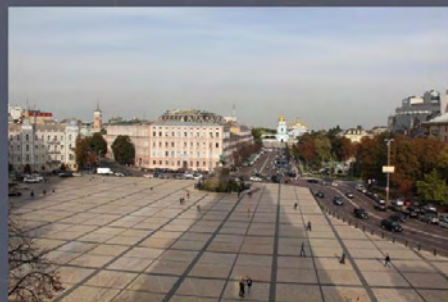
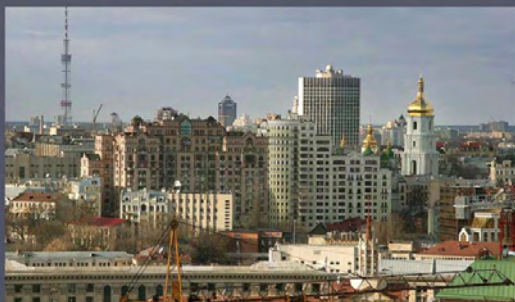
Обследования конструкций памятников



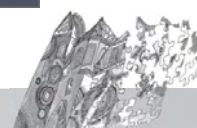
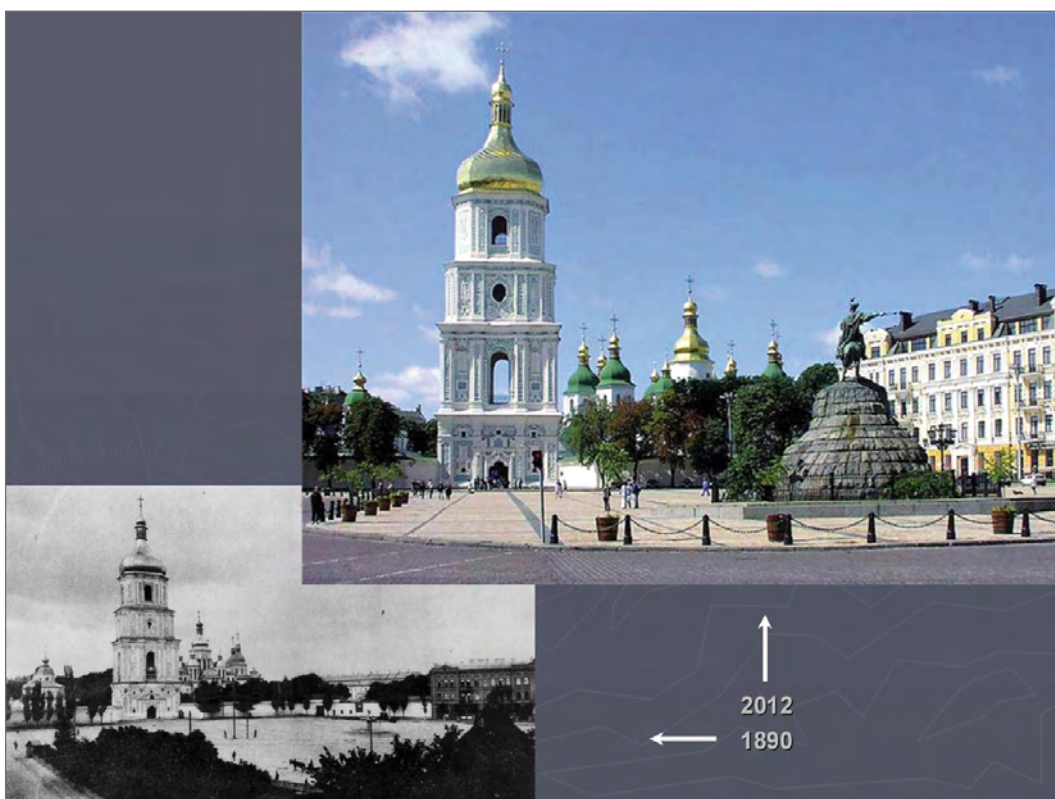
Сохранение видового раскрытия объектов культурного наследия

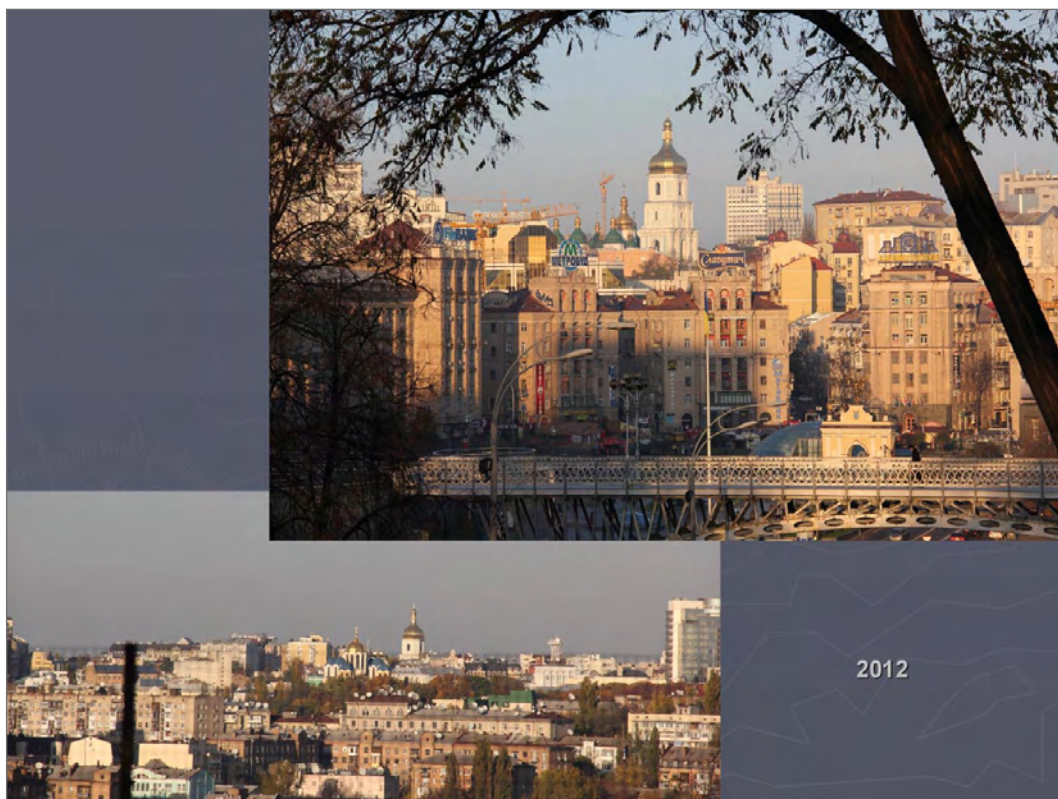


Примеры дисгармонирующего влияния на историческую среду



Изменение видового раскрытия ансамбля Софийского собора





Мероприятия, направленные на сохранение видового раскрытия
объекта культурного наследия
(определяются планом организации территории)

Определение наиболее ценных, характерных видов
и панорам для объектов культурного наследия

Определение дисгармонирующих объектов

Определение высотных ограничений для окружающей
застройки

Определение режимов использования территорий
памятников и зон охраны памятников





Мероприятия и предложения по регулированию градостроительной деятельности в охранной зоне ансамбля Софийского собора
(предлагаются в плане организации территории)

Проведение историко-архитектурной (поусадобной) инвентаризации застройки буферной зоны заповедника

Разработка проекта регенерации охранной (буферной) зоны заповедника

Разработка программы консервации, реставрации и приспособления (функциональной адаптации) объектов культурного наследия и памятников в охранной (буферной) зоне заповедника

Национальный заповедник «София Киевская»
ул. Владимирская, 24
Киев, Украина

к.т.н. Л. Апостолова-Сосса
главный архитектор
(+38044) 278-62-62, (+38044) 278-61-52
E-mail: lasossa@gmail.com

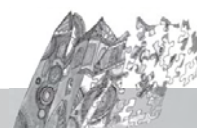
Украина, Киев, 2012

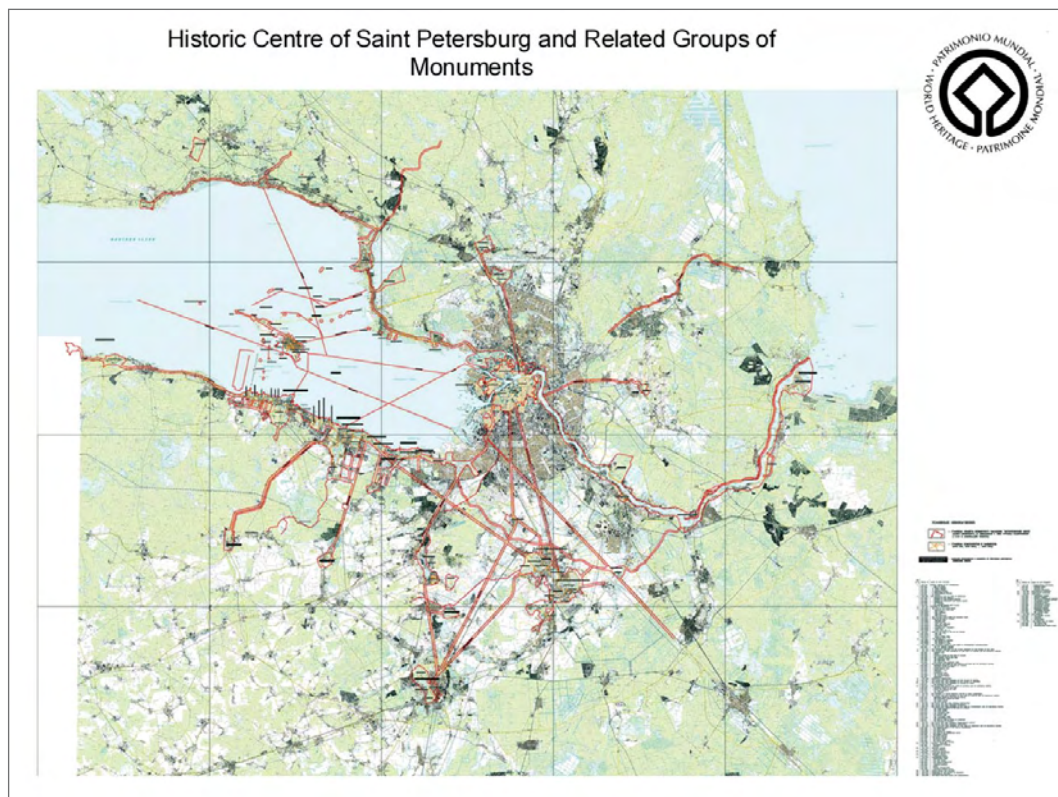


THE CHALLENGES OF IDENTIFYING,
PROTECTING AND MANAGING THE HISTORIC CENTRE
OF SAINT PETERSBURG AND RELATED GROUPS
OF MONUMENTS. A WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY.
Mr. S. Gorbatenko

Проблемы идентификации, охраны
и управления объектом Всемирного
наследия «Исторический центр
Санкт-Петербурга и связанные
с ним группы памятников»

Горбатенко С.Б., отделение
ИКОМОС С.-Петербурга





WHC Retrospective Inventory - Technical Evaluations

RU-540 Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments

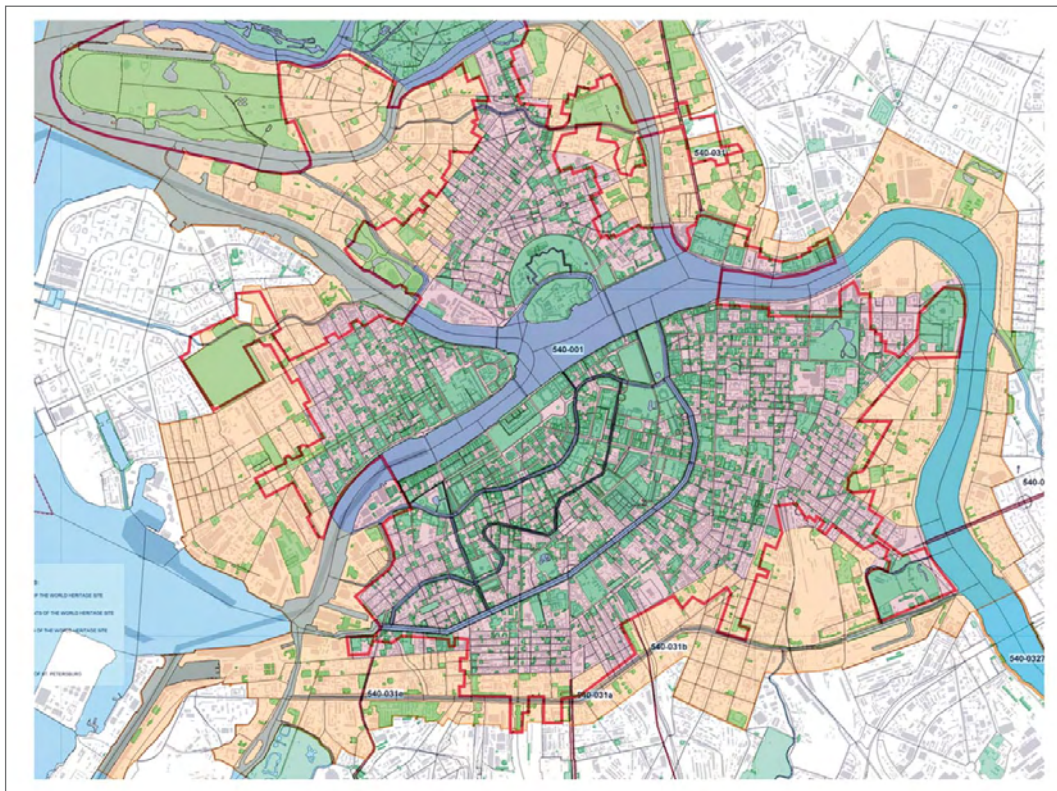
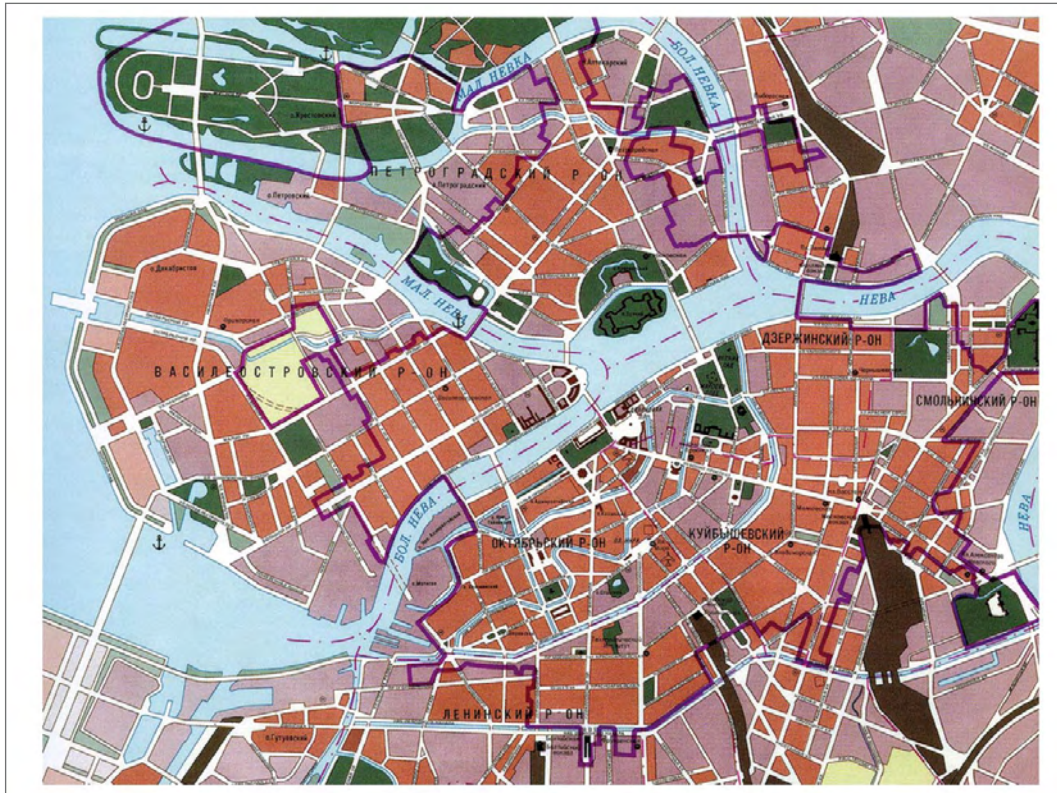
Date(s) inscribed: 1990

Received: 17/10/1989

The inventory of the nomination files indicates that the boundary of the World Heritage site of the Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments is a serial inscription represented by the following table:

SERIAL NOMINATION TABLE The list below is taken from the revised "Identification" section of the nomination, and detailed maps included below. The subgroups follow the grouping indicated by the State Party. Map references are to the legend map below.

Serial ID	Name of site element	Map N°	Monumentality	Area (ha)	Buffer (ha)	Centre point coord. UTM
540-001	Historic Centre of St. Petersburg	17				558 17 50 230 19 30
540-001a	Main City Space	17				
540-001b	S. Newsky Prospect	17				
540-001c	S. Library District	17				
540-001d	IV Admiralty District	17				
540-001e	V Vasovskiy Island	17				
540-001f	VI Petrovskaya Slobozia	17				
540-001g	VII Islands	17				
540-002	The Historical Park of the Town of Kronotsk	8				
540-002a	Ensemble of the Admiralty	8				
540-002b	Ensemble of the Governor's Palace	8				
540-002c	Ensemble of the Maritime Village (New Village)	8				
540-002d	Ensemble of the Maritime Village (Old Village)	8				
540-002e	Ensemble of the Maritime Village (New Village)	8				
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540-002o	Ensemble of the Maritime Village (New Village)	8				
540-002p	Ensemble of the Maritime Village (Old Village)	8				
540-002q	Ensemble of the Maritime Village (New Village)	8				
540-002r	Ensemble of the Maritime Village (Old Village)	8				
540-002s	Ensemble of the Maritime Village (New Village)	8				
540-002t	Ensemble of the Maritime Village (Old Village)	8				
540-002u	Ensemble of the Maritime Village (New Village)	8				
540-002v	Ensemble of the Maritime Village (Old Village)	8				
540-002w	Ensemble of the Maritime Village (New Village)	8				
540-002x	Ensemble of the Maritime Village (Old Village)	8				
540-002y	Ensemble of the Maritime Village (New Village)	8				
540-002z	Ensemble of the Maritime Village (Old Village)	8				
540-003	Palace of the Maritime Village (New Village)	8				
540-003a	Palace of the Maritime Village (Old Village)	8				
540-003b	Palace of the Maritime Village (New Village)	8				
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540-003z	Palace of the Maritime Village (New Village)	8				
540-004	The Maritime Village (New Village)	8				
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540-004u	The Maritime Village (Old Village)	8				
540-004v	The Maritime Village (New Village)	8				
540-004w	The Maritime Village (Old Village)	8				
540-004x	The Maritime Village (New Village)	8				
540-004y	The Maritime Village (Old Village)	8				
540-004z	The Maritime Village (New Village)	8				
540-005	The Maritime Village (Old Village)	8				
540-005a	The Maritime Village (New Village)	8				
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540-005l	The Maritime Village (Old Village)	8				
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540-005v	The Maritime Village (Old Village)	8				
540-005w	The Maritime Village (New Village)	8				
540-005x	The Maritime Village (Old Village)	8				
540-005y	The Maritime Village (New Village)	8				
540-005z	The Maritime Village (Old Village)	8				
540-006	The Maritime Village (New Village)	8				
540-006a	The Maritime Village (Old Village)	8				
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Second Regional Seminar of the CIS Countries with international participation
SAFEGUARDING WORLD HERITAGE IN THE CONTEXT OF NEW GLOBAL CHALLENGES
 Minsk-City, Mir Castle Complex, Belarus (21–24 November 2012)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
 Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

7, place de Fontenay
 75332 Paris 07 SP

Tel : + 33 (0) 1 45 69 15 71
 Fax : + 33 (0) 1 45 69 15 70

Ref : WHC/74/RusYST
 24 AUG 2005
 18 August 2005

Subject: Retrospective Inventory project: Geographic Identification of World Heritage Properties in the Russian Federation

Dear Sir,

I would like to inform you that the World Heritage Centre has launched a Retrospective Inventory Project to identify gaps and omissions in all nomination files of sites inscribed on the World Heritage List between 1978 and 1998.

The immediate goal of this project is to identify those sites that do not yet have clearly defined boundaries or maps, and to request the States Parties to provide improved maps and other necessary information. This will contribute toward better documentation of the World Heritage sites, which then will be used for the work of the World Heritage Committee, the World Heritage Centre, the Advisory Bodies, States Parties to manage and monitor properties on the World Heritage List.

Please kindly refer to the attached excerpts from the Inventory Forms concerning the following World Heritage sites:

- RU-540 Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments
- RU-544 Kizhi Pogost
- RU-546 Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow
- RU-604 Historic Monuments of Novgorod and Surroundings
- RU-632 Cultural and Historic Ensemble of the Solovetsky Islands
- RU-633 White Monuments of Vladimir and Suzdal
- RU-634 rev Church of the Ascension, Kolomenskaya

H.E. Mr Vladimir Kabanov, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
 Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to UNESCO
 Bureau MS1, 23
 Fax: 01 45 69 26 82

RU-657 Architectural Ensemble of the Trinity Sergius Lavra in Sergiev Posad
 RU-719 Virgin Komi Forests
 RU-754 Lake Baikal
 RU-765 Volcanoes of Kamchatka
 RU-768 rev Golden Mountains of Altai

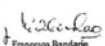
These excerpts show the status of maps submitted and the supplementary information that we are requesting.

It is important that these maps show a coordinate system and map scale. For this reason, we recommend that topographic maps provided by the national mapping agency be submitted, are available from the national mapping agency (Federalnyy Sluzhba Geodesii i Kartografiy Rossi (Roskartografiya), Ul. Krasnodarskogo 14, Корп. 2, 117861 Moskva; Fax: +7 095 124 3555). Alternatively, we would welcome the submission of GIS files themselves for these World Heritage sites, if available.

As you may be aware, States Parties in Europe and North America are currently preparing Periodic Report which gives an opportunity for the States Parties to submit updated information such as maps as part of Section II concerning individual World Heritage sites. The pilot phase of the Retrospective Inventory project is designed to complement the Periodic Reporting exercise and we would therefore encourage your national authorities to work in close collaboration with those involved in the preparation of Section II of the Periodic Report.

Should you require any further information please do not hesitate to contact us. Please address any technical questions you may have to Mr. Peter Stott at p.stott@unesco.org.

May I take this opportunity to thank you for your support and interest in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

Yours sincerely,

 Francesco Bandiera
 Director
 UNESCO World Heritage Centre

cc: National Commission of the Russian Federation for UNESCO, Fax: +95 244 24 75
 Russian Federation National World Heritage Committee
 Periodic Reporting national focal points
 UNESCO Moscow office, Fax: (7 095) 202 61 68
 ICOMOS / IUCN

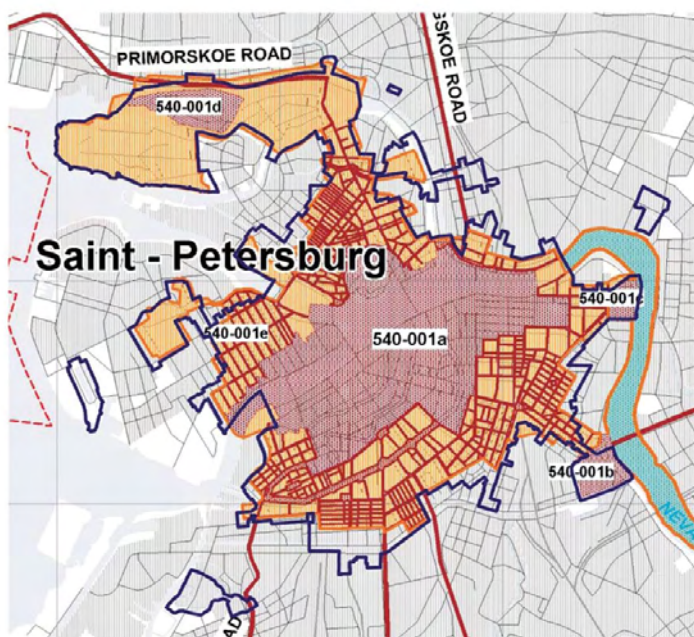
Уважаемый Сэр,

Я хотел бы сообщить Вам, что Центр всемирного наследия начал Ретроспективный Инвентаризационный Проект для идентификации лаун и упущений во всех номинационных (заявочных) досье мест, внесенных в Список всемирного наследия между 1978 и 1998 гг.

Непосредственная цель этого проекта состоит в том, чтобы идентифицировать те участки, которые еще не имеют ясно определенных границ или карт, и просить страны-участники обеспечить улучшенные карты и другую необходимую информацию. Это внесет вклад в улучшение документации мест Всемирного наследия, которые в таком случае будут использоваться для работы Комитета всемирного наследия, Центра всемирного наследия, консультативных органов, стран-участников, с тем, чтобы управлять и контролировать достояние в Списке всемирного наследия.

Важно, чтобы эти карты включали систему координаты и масштаб. По этой причине мы рекомендуем, чтобы были представлены топографические карты, обеспеченные национальным агентством картографии... Альтернативно, мы приветствовали бы подачу GIS файлов непосредственно для этих участков Всемирного наследия, если они имеются.

Предложения Правительства Санкт-Петербурга 2009 г. по сокращению размеров территории исторического центра в качестве объекта Всемирного наследия

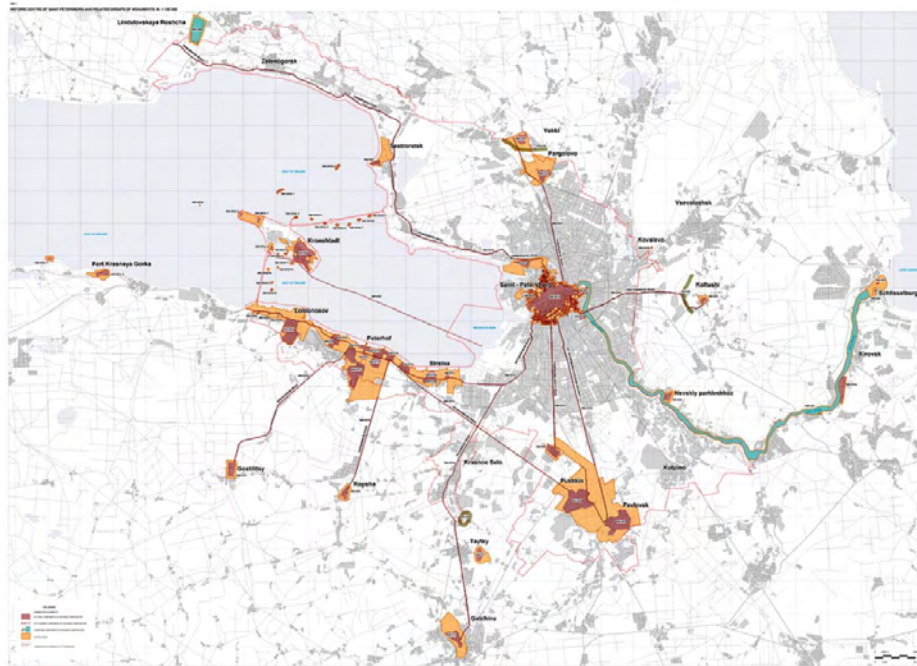


граница исторического центра согласно решению Комитета Всемирного наследия 1990 г.

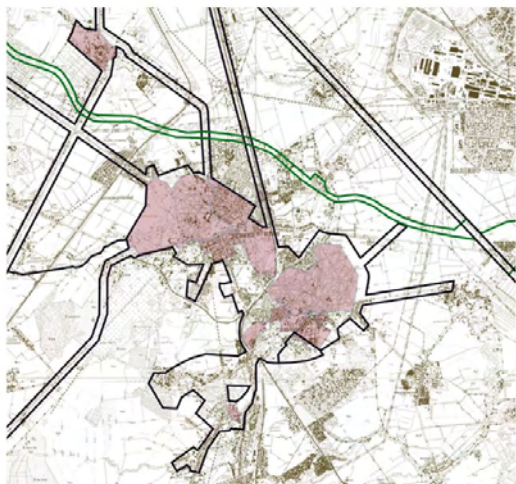


территория исторического центра и буферная зона (предложение Правительства Санкт-Петербурга 2009 г.

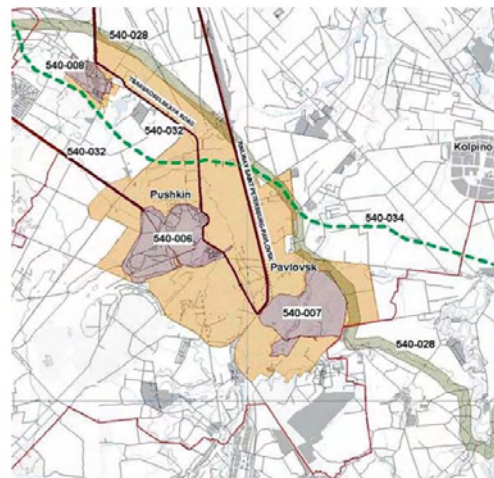
Предложения Правительства Санкт-Петербурга 2009 г. по сокращению числа составных элементов объекта Всемирного наследия



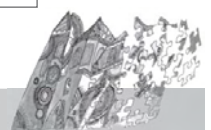
Предложения 2009 г. по сокращению числа составных элементов и размеров территории ландшафтно-градостроительных комплексов Пушкина и Павловска из состава объекта Всемирного наследия



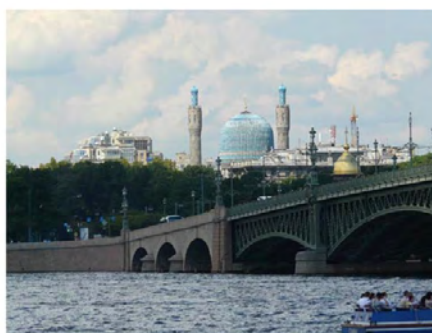
1989 г.



2009 г.



«Аврора», «Монблан», «Серебряные зеркала»



«Набережная Европы»

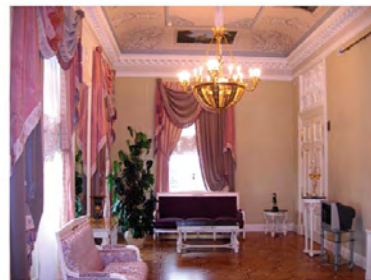
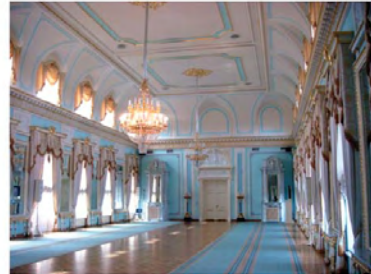
Проект



Вслед за Конституционным судом в Санкт-Петербург переедут Верховный и Высший арбитражный суд (ВАС). Эту идею Владимир Путин озвучил на совещании в «Ново-Огарево» 14 ноября. В ответ управляющий делами президента Владимир Кожин представил главе государства проект переезда. Предполагается, что «городок правосудия» разместится на набережной Малой Невы, неподалеку от Петропавловской крепости и стрелки Васильевского острова.



540-014 в Константиновский дворец, Стрельна

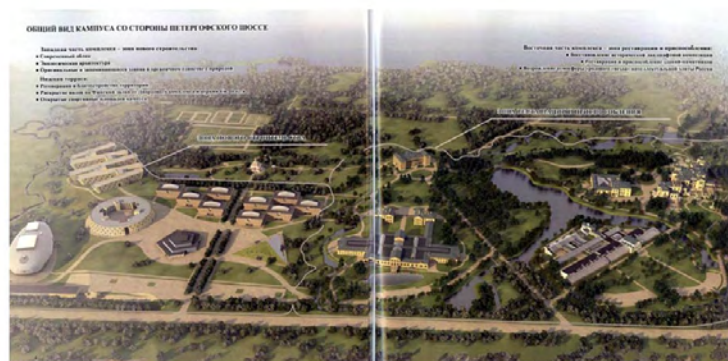


540-001 Летний сад



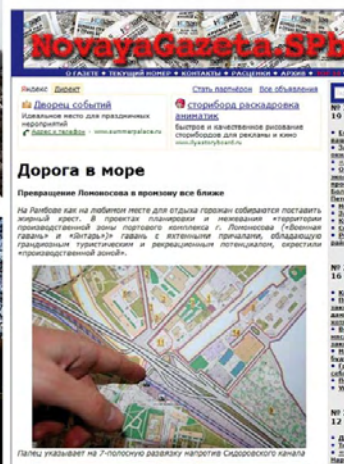


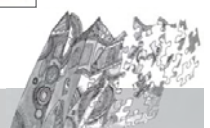
540-015
 Дворец и парк «Михайловка»

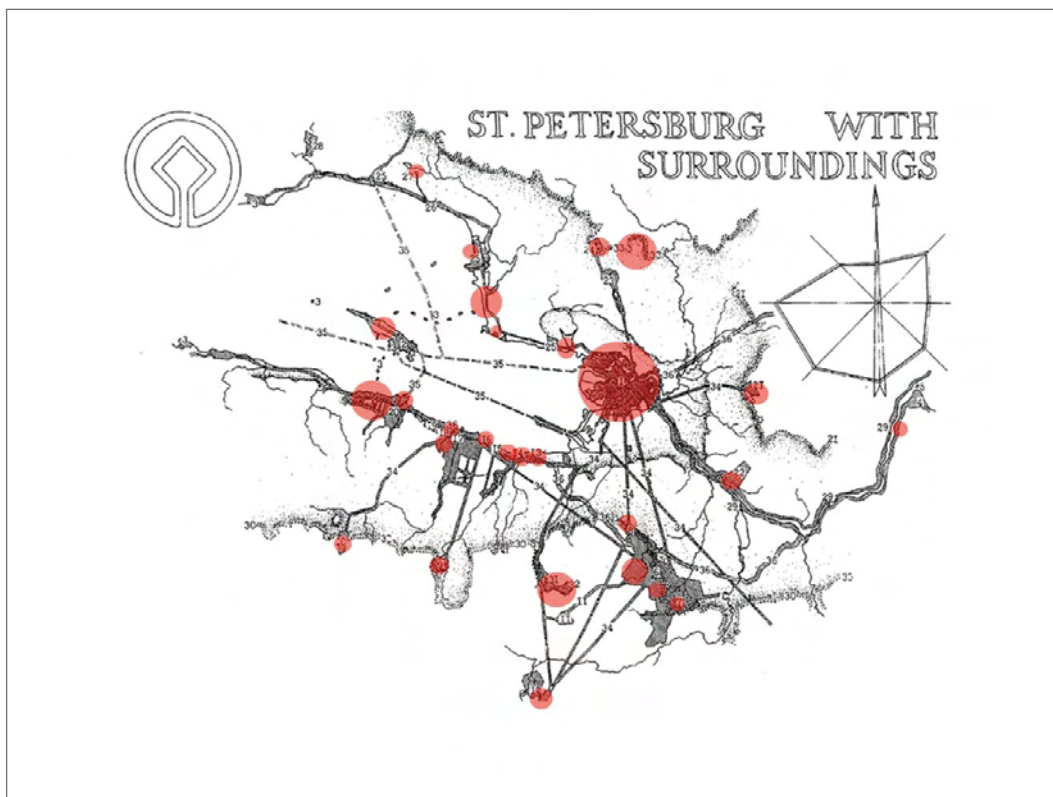


540-020 b-d
 Дворцово-парковый ансамбль Ораниенбаума

540-020 e-k
 Усадьбы в окрестностях Ораниенбаума



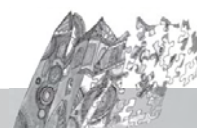




Визит международных экспертов в Санкт-Петербург (май 2012)



На 36-й сессии Комитета Всемирного наследия (Санкт-Петербург, 2012 г.)



ON THE PREPARATION FOR THE SECOND CYCLE
OF PERIODIC REPORTING ON THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE 1972 WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION
IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION. Mr. V. Ezerov

**Подготовка ко Второму циклу
Периодической отчетности о выполнении
Конвенции об охране Всемирного наследия**

Принципы, цели, сроки



Введение

Сегодня Список Всемирного наследия ЮНЕСКО включает **962** объекта. Это объекты, представляющие Выдающуюся мировую ценность, т. е. их ценность является столь исключительной, что выходит за пределы национальных границ и является всеобщим достоянием современных и будущих поколений всего человечества. Поэтому сохранение этого наследия является делом высочайшей важности для всего международного сообщества.

На сегодня эта часть наследия включает **745** культурных, **188** природных и **29** смешанных объектов в 157 странах мира из 190 стран, ратифицировавших *Конвенцию об охране Всемирного культурного и природного наследия*

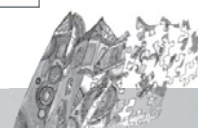


Введение

Внесение объекта в Список Всемирного наследия ЮНЕСКО – это не конец истории.

Руководители объектов (сайт-менеджеры), а также местные органы власти постоянно совершенствуют методы управления, мониторинга и сохранения объектов Всемирного наследия.

Государства–стороны обязуются регулярно представлять Комитету Всемирного наследия доклады о состоянии сохранности и мерах, предпринимаемых по защите своих объектов.



Что такое Периодическая отчетность?

Каждые шесть лет государствам–участникам *Конвенции об охране Всемирного культурного и природного наследия* предлагается представить Комитету Всемирного наследия Периодический отчет о выполнении Конвенции, включая состояние сохранности объектов Всемирного наследия, расположенных на его территории



Четыре основных цели Периодической отчетности:

- a) Оценить ход выполнения *Конвенции о Всемирном наследии* государством–стороной;
- b) Оценить, в какой мере ценности объектов Всемирного наследия сохраняются с течением времени;
- c) Представить новую информацию об объектах Всемирного наследия, чтобы зафиксировать изменение условий и состояние сохранности объектов;
- d) Обеспечить механизм для регионального сотрудничества, обмена информацией и опытом между государствами–сторонами в части выполнения *Конвенции* и сохранения Всемирного наследия.



Как это работает?

Комитет Всемирного наследия придерживается регионального подхода к Периодическому отчету для содействия региональному сотрудничеству и учету особенностей каждого региона.

Для каждого региона разработаны стратегии, обеспечивающие наиболее полное участие государств-сторон, компетентных организаций и экспертов. Конечным результатом каждой региональной стратегии является Доклад о состоянии Всемирного наследия в данном регионе.

Комитет Всемирного наследия анализирует региональные доклады в соответствии с заранее установленным порядком на основе 6-летнего цикла.

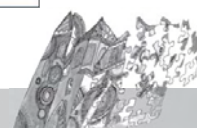


Первый цикл периодической отчетности

Для Северной Америки Первый цикл прошел в период 2001–2005 гг. Результаты и План действий были утверждены на 29-й сессии Комитета в 2005 г.

Для стран Европы Первый цикл прошел в 2005–2006 гг., и его результаты и План последующих действий были представлены Комитету ВН и утверждены им в 2006 г. на 30-й сессии.

В обоих случаях рассматривались только объекты, внесенные в Список до 1998 г.



Второй цикл периодической отчетности

Второй цикл Периодической отчетности для Европы и Северной Америки был запущен 6 июля 2012 г. на 36-й сессии Комитета. Его результаты и План работы будут представлены Комитету в 2014 г. (Сев. Америка) на 38 сессии и в 2015 г. (Европа) на 39 сессии.

В этом цикле будут рассматриваться все объекты культурного и природного наследия, внесенные в Список до 2012 г. включительно.



Второй цикл Периодической отчетности (2008–2014)

Год рассмотрения Комитетом отчетов стран о Всемирном наследии по регионам мира	Регион
2008	Арабские страны
2009	Африка
2011	Азия и Океания
2012	Латинская Америка и Карибы
2013	Северная Америка и Европа
2014	



Второй цикл Периодической отчетности

Из-за большого числа объектов Всемирного наследия в регионе Северной Америки и Европы, процесс отчетности в этом регионе будет проводиться более трех лет, причем страны будут разделены на две группы.

Надо иметь ввиду, что Вопросники будут заполняться on-line, и в этом режиме будут доступны группам только в течение одного года соответственно.



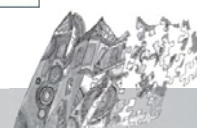
Второй цикл Периодической отчетности

Группа I (июль 2012 г. – июль 2013 г.):

Австрия – Бельгия – Канада – Дания – Эстония – Финляндия – Франция – Германия – Исландия – Ирландия – Латвия – Литва – Люксембург – Монако – Нидерланды – Норвегия – Швеция – Швейцария – Великобритания – Соединенный штаты Америки

Группа II (июль 2013 г. – июль 2014 г.):

Албания – Андорра – **Армения** – **Азербайджан** – **Беларусь** – Босния Герцеговина – Болгария – Хорватия – Кипр – Чехия – Македония – **Грузия** – Греция – Ватикан – Венгрия – Израиль – Италия – Мальта – Молдова – Черногория – Польша – Португалия – Румыния – **Российская Федерация** – Сан Марино – Сербия – Словакия – Словения – Испания – Турция – **Украина**



Основы Второго цикла Периодической отчетности

Три «столпа» Периодической отчетности



Что такое Периодическая отчетность?

Ретроспективная инвентаризация

→ Объекты, внесенные в СВН с 1978 по 1998 гг.

Формулировка ВУЦ

→ Объекты, внесенные в СВН с 1978 по 2006 гг.

Вопросники:
- Раздел 1
- Раздел 2

→ Объекты, внесенные в СВН до 1998 г.
(1-й цикл)
→ Все объекты, внесенные до 2012 г.
(2-й цикл)



Что такое ретроспективная инвентаризация?

Углубленный анализ номинаций объектов Всемирного наследия, внесенных в Список в период 1978–1998 гг., с целью подтверждения границ объектов, зафиксированных на момент внесения

Цель ретроспективной инвентаризации – совместно с государствами–сторонами внести ясность в идентификацию границ объектов Всемирного наследия **на момент их внесения** в Список ВН

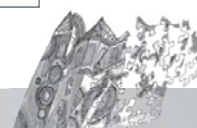


Ретроспективная инвентаризация

Проект был начат Комитетом Всемирного наследия в 2004 г. (Решение **7 EXT.COM 7.1**) в рамках подготовки ко Второму циклу Периодической отчетности о выполнении Конвенции о Всемирном наследии

Детализация цели:

- 1) уточнение границ объектов;
- 2) рассмотрение предложений по изменению границ объектов;
- 3) установление буферных зон.



1. Уточнение границ



Два замечания

- Ретроспективная инвентаризация относится только **к объектам**, внесенным в Список в период **1978–1998 гг.**, поскольку инвентаризация номинационных файлов началась с 1999 г.
- Уточнение границ, как и формулировок Выдающейся универсальной ценности, выполняется **ретроспективно**: цель – идентифицировать границы объекта **на момент внесения его в Список Всемирного наследия**



Процесс ретроспективной инвентаризации

1) Инвентаризация содержания каждого номинационного файла, включая карты (Центр Всемирного наследия)

Inventory: (p1 = IWHC collection, #2 = ICOMOS collection)

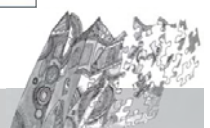
01	NOMINATION TEXT (A4, French original, 6 pp)
02	UNESCO version (add cover and Annex List of documentation)
03	English translation of nomination by UNESCO (7 pp)
04	Plan cadastral Section AC A4 photocopy. On reverse stamped "Service du CADASTRE, Département de la Vienne. Enregistré n° 067SP... 15/6/81" Echelle 1/1000. [in pencil labeled Plan 1]
05	Plan de Bidaud (publié dans le <i>Congrès Archéologique</i> , Poitiers, 1951. Photocopy 21.5x38cm, coded to show dates of construction of different elements, scale of reduction (from bar scale) ~1:220 [in pencil labeled Plan 2]
06	Plan de Joly-Leterme, 1842. A4 photocopy [in pencil labeled Plan 3] Collection de Monuments Historiques? Salle de plans
07	Coupe longitudinal de Joly-Leterme, 1842. A4 photocopy [in pencil labeled Plan 4]. Collection de Monuments Historiques? Salle de plans
08	Plan, coupes et élévations de Formigé, 1877. A4 photocopy of 1 sheet of drawings. [in pencil labeled Plan 5] Collection de Monuments Historiques? Salle de plans
09	Vue cavalière extraite du <i>Monasticon Gallicanum</i> , 1688. A4 photocopy of a reduced print (6x8cm) of the abbey. Collection de Monuments Historiques?
10	Extrait de la Liste des Monuments Historiques donnant la délimitation exacte du site protégé au titre de la législation nationale (11 pp)
11	1 carte postale et 19 photographies, dont la liste figure à la section 3 c) de la proposition d'inscription. [mounted colour and B&W photographs. Some in ICOMOS collection replaced by B&W photocopies]
12	Catherine de Maupéou, Inspecteur des Monuments Historiques et Maria-France de Christen, "Restauration des peintures murales de la voûte de la nef à Saint-Savin-sur-Gartempe". Catalogue de l'exposition organisée par l'Association pour l'Animation des Monuments en Poitou-Charentes à l'occasion de l'Année romane 1976. (unpaginated, 24 pp), reprinted in:
13	<i>Les Monuments Historiques de la France</i> , n°3 (1976), pp. 33-56. (photocopy)
INSCRIBED BY THE 7TH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE, 9 Dec. 1983	
14	Yves-Jean RIOU, L'Abbaye de Saint-Savin, Vienne. Inventaire général, S.P.A.D.E.M. (1992). (64 pp)

p = Photocopy only
 Date: 10/12/2004

Процесс ретроспективной инвентаризации

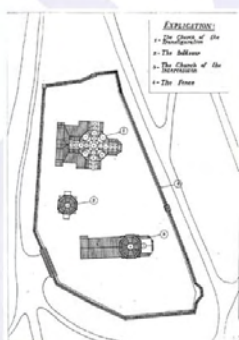
2) Идентификация проблем делимитации границ объектов Всемирного наследия (World Heritage Centre)

- a) Объекты с четкой делимитацией, но без хорошей карты
- b) Объекты с нечеткой делимитацией
- c) Объекты без делимитации



а) Объекты с четкой делимитацией, но без хорошей карты →

Страна должна представить карту с той же самой делимитацией, но на хорошей картографической основе



Карта 1. План Погоста Киж

Здесь граница объекта Всемирного наследия определяется изгородью вокруг трех памятников (Карта 1), а буферная зона определялась государственным музеем под открытым небом (Карта 4). Однако нет топографической карты, которая позволила бы оцифровать границы и ввести их в ГИС (или ГЛОНАС)



Требуется:

Представить топографическую или кадастровую карту по возможности наибольшего масштаба, на которой четко показаны границы внесенного объекта. На карте должны быть масштабная линейка и четко маркированная координатная сетка.
 Дать площадь объекта в гектарах.



б) Объекты с нечеткой делимитацией

Страна должна установить четкие границы объекта на хорошей картографической основе

В номинационных файлах, имеющихся в ЦВМ и в ИКОМОС, границы данного объекта Всемирного наследия представлены следующими картами, полученными при номинации в 1991 г.:



Карта 1. Карта Белого моря (Масштаб оригинала: 1:750,000) (item #02)



Карта 2. Схема Соловецкого архипелага (item #03)

Требуется :

Представить имеющиеся в Вашем распоряжении топографические или кадастровые карты наибольшего масштаба с четко обозначенными границами каждого из элементов данного объекта Всемирного наследия. Карты должны иметь масштабную шкалу и четкую координатную сетку.
 Для каждого элемента укажите его площадь в гектарах.



с) Объекты без делимитации →

Страна должна, на основе информации, имеющейся в номинационном файле, установить границы объекта на момент внесения в Список и представить их на хорошей картографической основе



Карта 1. Схема Москвы (деталь). Масштаб оригинала: 1:38,000 (item #02)



План Коломенского, 58x64см, ручная раскраска, нет масштаба. Легенда на русском. Масштаб по расчету ~1:9711 – вероятно 1:10,000]

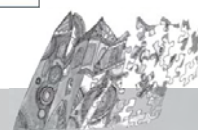
Требуется:

Представить топографическую или кадастровую карту по возможности наибольшего масштаба, на которой четко показаны границы внесенного объекта. На карте должны быть масштабная линейка и четко маркированная координатная сетка.
 Дать площадь объекта в гектарах.



Процесс ретроспективной инвентаризации

3) Направление государству–стороне письма, с описанием проблем, выявленных для каждого объекта, и запросом информации, необходимой для их решения (Центр Всемирного наследия)



Процесс ретроспективной инвентаризации

4) Представление информации в Центр Всемирного наследия (от государств-сторон)

Официальное письмо

- Две печатных копии (три для смешанных объектов)
- 2 CD (электронная версия карт должна быть в форматах .jpg, .pdf или .tif)



Процесс ретроспективной инвентаризации

5) Анализ представленной информации с целью выяснения соответствует ли эта информация реальной ситуации с объектом на момент внесения (Центр Всемирного наследия)

- Если делимитация, представленная на карте, соответствует положению объекта на момент внесения, карта будет внесена в рабочий документ со всеми деталями границы для представления в Комитет Всемирного наследия
- Если делимитация, представленная на карте, не соответствует положению объекта на момент внесения, Центр обратится к государству-стороне с просьбой переработать карту или представить предложение по изменению границы (незначительному или существенному)



Процесс ретроспективной инвентаризации

6) Представление всех «уточнений» в Комитет Всемирного наследия на рассмотрение (ЦВН)



World Heritage

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Organization des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

33 COM

WHC-09/33.COM/80

Paris, 18 May 2009

Original: English/French

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Thirty-third Session

Seville, Spain

22 – 30 June 2009

Item 80 of the Provisional Agenda: Clarifications of property boundaries and sizes by States Parties in response to the Retrospective Inventory

Clarifications of property boundaries and sizes by States Parties in response to the Retrospective Inventory

SUMMARY

This document presents the results of the Retrospective Inventory of Nomination dossiers of European World Heritage properties inscribed in the period 1978–1998 (conducted in coordination with the European Periodic Reporting exercise) and Arab World Heritage properties inscribed between 1978 and 1998 (in view of the launching of the second cycle of Periodic Reporting).

Forty-five States Parties have responded to the letters dispatched following the review of the individual dossiers in order to clarify the original intention of their Nominations (or to submit appropriate cartographic documentation) for 154 World Heritage properties.

Draft Decision: 33 COM/80, see Point IV

ANNEX: Clarifications of property boundaries and sizes by States Parties

All maps presented in this document are consistent with the decision of the World Heritage Committee at the time of inscription, and/or the evaluation of the relevant Advisory Body and/or the Nominations.

EUROPEAN PROPERTIES

AUSTRIA

PROPERTY	PROTECTING MANDATE
TO CHRONIS	1978
TO CHRONIS	1978
TO CHRONIS	1978
TO CHRONIS	1978
TO CHRONIS	1978

Technical Summary:
The State Party has provided a clear map of the site, depicting the boundaries of the inscribed property and the buffer zone. The area is included in the inscribed property and is included in the buffer zone.



Belgium and Luxembourg

PROPERTY	PROTECTING MANDATE
TO CHRONIS	1978
TO CHRONIS	1978
TO CHRONIS	1978
TO CHRONIS	1978
TO CHRONIS	1978

Technical Summary:
The State Party has provided a clear map of the site, depicting the boundaries of the inscribed property and the buffer zone. The area is included in the inscribed property and is included in the buffer zone.



BULGARIA

PROPERTY	PROTECTING MANDATE
TO CHRONIS	1978
TO CHRONIS	1978
TO CHRONIS	1978
TO CHRONIS	1978
TO CHRONIS	1978

Technical Summary:
The State Party has provided a clear map of the site, depicting the boundaries of the inscribed property and the buffer zone. The area is included in the inscribed property and is included in the buffer zone.



Malta

PROPERTY	PROTECTING MANDATE
TO CHRONIS	1978
TO CHRONIS	1978
TO CHRONIS	1978
TO CHRONIS	1978
TO CHRONIS	1978

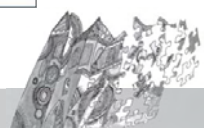
Technical Summary:
The State Party has provided a clear map of the site, depicting the boundaries of the inscribed property and the buffer zone. The area is included in the inscribed property and is included in the buffer zone.



Ожидаемые результаты

Уточнение границ объектов Всемирного наследия в Российской Федерации проводится в целях:

- достижения одинакового понимания Центром Всемирного наследия и государством-участником размеров и протяженности объекта ВН ;
- более эффективного управления объектом;
- уточнения и повышения качества информации об объектах Всемирного наследия в Центре ВН.



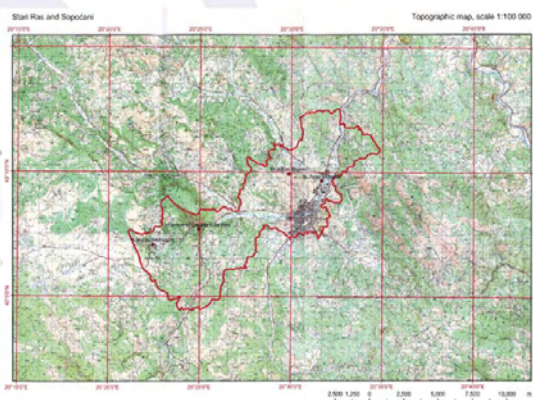
Требования полноты карт:

- Правильная типология
- Четкое нанесение границ объекта на момент внесения
- Масштабная шкала
- Обозначение географических координат
- Ориентация
- Легенда для границ объекта Всемирного наследия
- Язык
- Площадь в гектарах

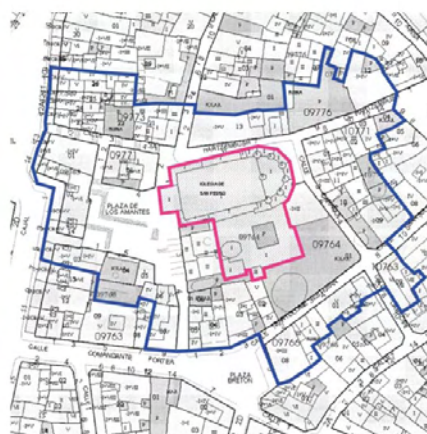


Требования полноты карт: Правильная типология:

топографическая карта



или кадастровая



Требования полноты карт: четкое нанесение границ объекта на момент внесения



Много лишних линий и не ясно, что является границей объекта



Четко обозначены границы объекта и его буферной зоны



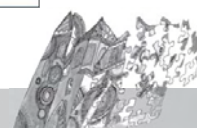
Требования полноты карт : четкое нанесение границ объекта на момент внесения



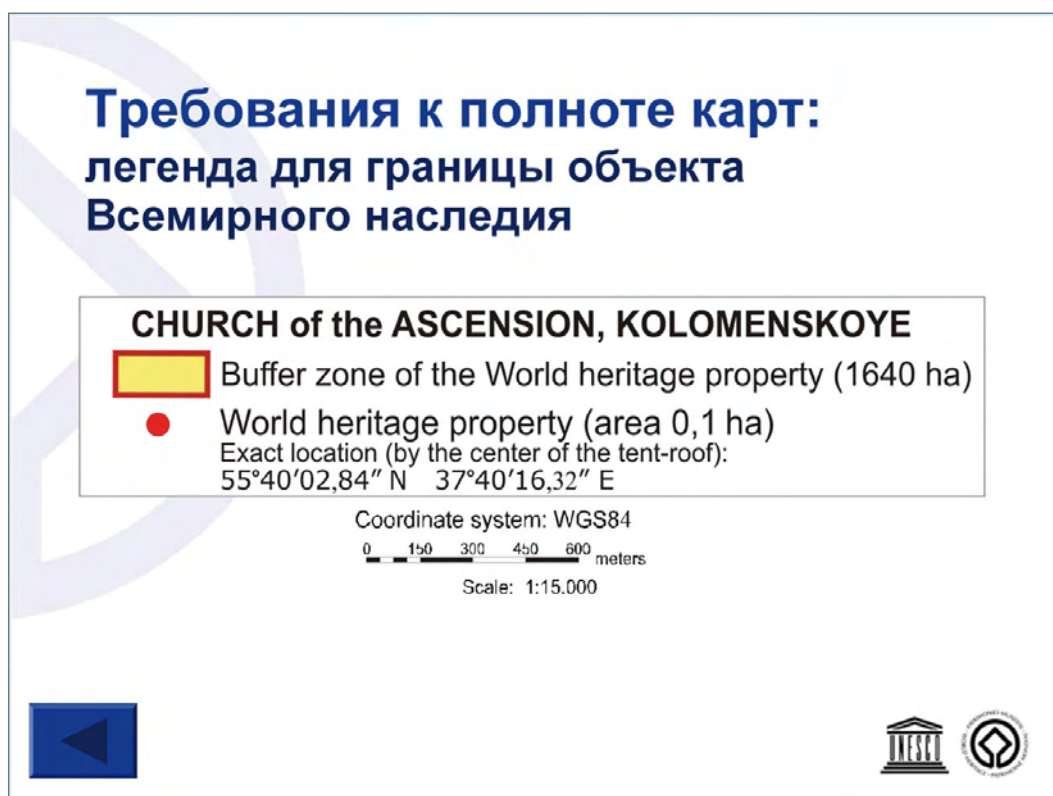
На данной карте кружком указано местоположение объекта, а не его границы



Требуется указать границы объекта, очерчивающие его периметр







Требования к полноте карт: язык

PLANISTYCZNE UWARUNKOWANIA OCHRONY I KSZTAŁTOWANIA
ZAMOJSKIEGO ZESPOŁU ZABYTKOWEGO STAREGO MIASTA WRAZ
Z XIX-W. FORTYFIKACJAMI ORAZ ICH BEZPOŚREDNIM OTOCZENIEM

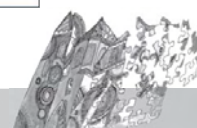
TÁJVÉDELMI KÖRZET VÁZRAJZA

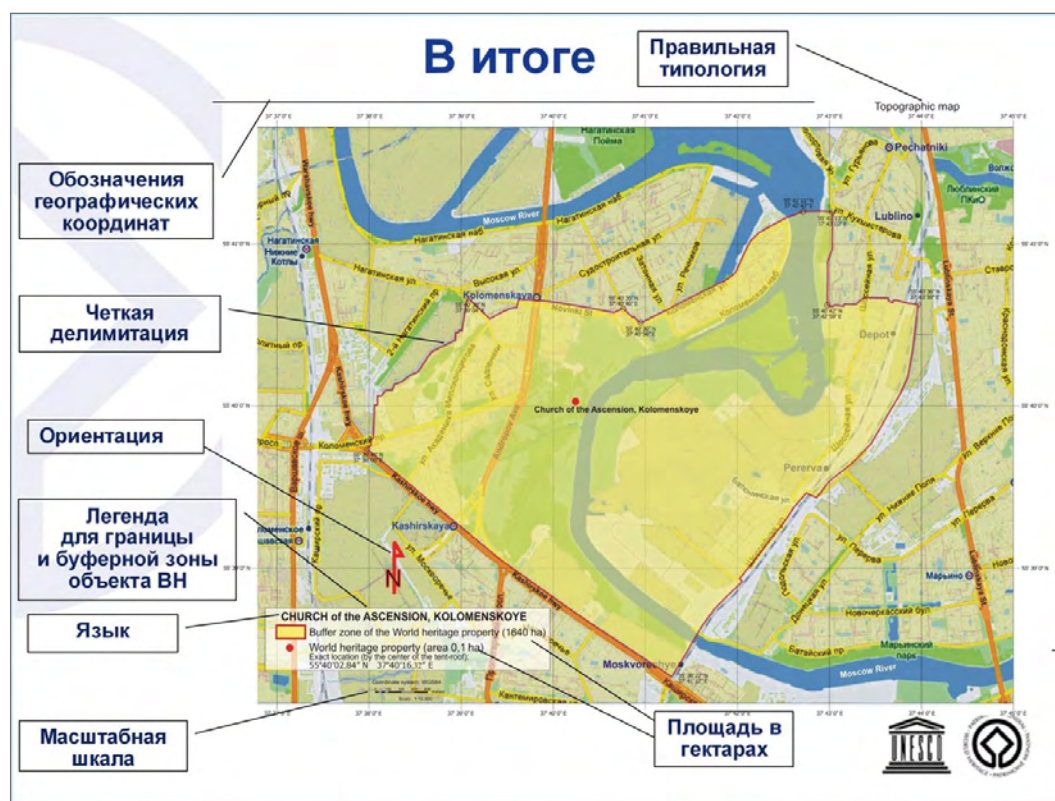
CHURCH of the ASCENSION, KOLOMENSKOE



Требования к полноте карт: площадь в гектарах

Площадь в гектарах неизвестна
для 30 объектов Всемирного
наследия





Другие важные элементы карт

- Дата
- Наименование организации, разработавшей карту
- Идентификация законодательного акта о защите данного объекта Всемирного наследия и (если есть) его буферной зоны



2. Незначительные изменения границ



Выдержка из Операционного руководства

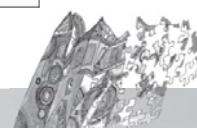
Незначительные изменения границ

163. Незначительное изменение – это изменение, которое не оказывает существенного влияния на размеры объекта и не затрагивает его выдающуюся универсальную ценность.

164. Если государство–сторона Конвенции желает запросить незначительное изменение границ объекта, включенного в Список Всемирного наследия, то оно должно отправить запрос Комитету к **1 февраля** через Секретариат, который затем консультируется с соответствующими Консультативными органами. Комитет может одобрить такое изменение или он может посчитать, что изменение границ достаточно значительное для того, чтобы рассматриваться как расширение объекта, и в таком случае применяется процедура как для новой номинации.

Существенные изменения границ

165. Если государство–сторона Конвенции желает значительно изменить границы объекта, включенного в Список Всемирного наследия, то это государство должно представить такое предложение как новую номинацию. Эта повторная номинация должна быть представлена к **1 февраля** и будет рассматриваться в течение полного полутора-годового цикла оценки согласно процедурам и графику, описанным в параграфе 168. Это условие применяется как к расширению, так и к сокращению границ.





Разница между уточнением границ и их незначительным изменением

Процесс

Сроки

Документация, которая должна быть представлена



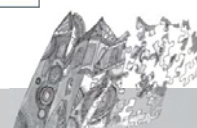
1) Процесс:

- **Уточнение:** направляется Центром Всемирного наследия непосредственно в Комитет Всемирного наследия
- **Незначительное изменение:** направляется Центром Всемирного наследия в соответствующий Консультативный орган, который оценивает изменение и затем представляет Комитету Всемирного наследия.



2) Сроки

- **Уточнение:** 1 декабря;
- **Незначительное изменение:** 1 февраля



3) Документация, которая должна быть представлена

- **Уточнение:** карта
- **Незначительное изменение:** карта, описание и причина изменения с указанием того, как такое изменение будет способствовать сохранению выдающейся универсальной ценности объекта



Первый цикл Периодической отчетности

Вопрос 3.1: адекватно ли границы объекта отражают его значимость?

- Да: 78%
- Нет: 22%

Для 10 объектов государства–стороны выразили желание предложить изменение границ (но только в двух случаях такое изменение было реально предложено)



Первый цикл Периодической отчетности

Вопрос 3.2: есть ли буферная зона для данного объекта?

Да: 77%

В некоторых из этих случаев буферная зона была создана после внесения объекта и никогда не была официально представлена в Комитет Всемирного наследия для утверждения

Нет: 23%

Для 12 объектов государства-стороны выразили желание предложить буферные зоны (но только в двух случаях такие изменения были реально предложены)

Для 8 объектов, было выражено пожелание изменить буферную зону (но только в одном случае такое изменение было реально предложено)

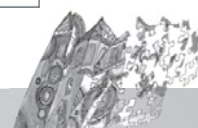


Изменение границ и ежегодная квота две номинации

- Незначительное изменение не влияет на квоту
- Существенное изменение влияет на квоту

НО

Существенные изменения не повлияют на квоту, если только они оценены в Разделе II. Это правило относится **только к первым двум срокам 1-го февраля** после завершения цикла Периодической отчетности в данном регионе.



Примечание о незначительном изменении границы

В 2007 году, Комитет Всемирного наследия установил, что Консультативные органы не могут рассматривать предложения о незначительном изменении (включая установление буферной зоны), если на момент внесения объекта его делимитация была не ясной.

Поэтому Центр просит государства–стороны представить уточнения границ **до** представления предложений по незначительному изменению границ и в качестве необходимого условия последнего.

Это можно сделать либо представлениями в два различных года, либо представлением двух различных карт (одна из которых показывает объект с границами на момент внесения, другая – объект только с предложенной модификацией границ).



Конец 1-й части Спасибо за внимание

При подготовке 1-й части были использованы материалы семинара для национальных координаторов (Focal Points) по Периодической отчетности, представленные
Алессандрой Борчи

Прага, май 2011 г.



Mr. V. Ezerov

1.

**Ретроспективная формулировка
Выдающейся универсальной ценности:
формат, процесс, источники**



2.**Введение**

Структуризованная формулировка Выдающейся универсальной ценности (ВУЦ) впервые была введена в рабочее Руководство в 2005 г., которое вступило в силу в 2007 г. Поэтому многие объекты, внесенные в Список Всемирного наследия до 2007 г. не имеют такой формулировки ВУЦ – этого важного инструмента, необходимого для работы с объектами ВН.

Второй цикл Периодической отчетности, который начался в 2008 г. в регионе Арабских стран, показал, что для всех объектов, не имеющих полных формулировок ВУЦ, необходимо подготовить такие формулировки как бы «задним числом», т. е. **ретроспективно**.

Эти формулировки должны быть утверждены Комитетом Всемирного наследия как способ выражения ВУЦ, принятый на момент внесения в Список.

**3.****Формулировка ВУЦ в Операционном руководстве**

49. Выдающаяся универсальная ценность представляет собой культурное и / или природное достояние, которое является столь исключительным, что его признание выходит за пределы национальных границ и представляет общемировую ценность для настоящих и будущих поколений всего человечества.

Поэтому постоянная защита этого наследия является делом первостепенной важности для всего международного сообщества.



4. Формулировка ВУЦ в Операционном руководстве

51. При внесении объекта в Список Всемирного наследия Комитет принимает формулировку Выдающейся универсальной ценности (см. Параграф 154), которая будет ключевой информацией для эффективной защиты и управления объектом в будущем.

Замечание о переводе Statement:

В русском тексте Рабочего руководства

<http://www.nhpfund.ru/files/operational-guidelines-ru.pdf>

в п 51- Statement - формулировка

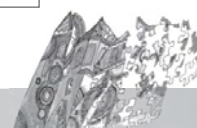
в п. 154 - Statement - Заявление



5. Формулировка ВУЦ в Операционном руководстве

154. При принятии решения о внесении объекта в Список Всемирного наследия Комитет, руководствуясь рекомендациями Консультативных органов, утверждает, таким образом, и формулировку Выдающейся универсальной ценности данного объекта.

155. Формулировка Выдающейся универсальной ценности должна включать краткое обобщение решения Комитета о том, что объект имеет Выдающуюся универсальную ценность, принятые критерии, по которым объект внесен в список, оценки состояния целостности и / или аутентичности, а также действующих требований к защите и управлению. Формулировка Выдающейся универсальной ценности должна быть основанием для будущей защиты и управления объектом.



6. Что такое Ретроспективная Формулировка Выдающейся универсальной ценности?

Ретроспективная формулировка ВУЦ это формулировка, составленная по формату 2007 г. для объекта Всемирного наследия, внесенного в Список до 2007 г., но на основе материалов, действовавших на момент внесения данного объекта в Список.



7. Формулировка ВУЦ: Формат 2007

(общий объем – максимум две страницы А4)

1. Краткий синтез

- Резюме фактической информации (максимум 150 слов)
- Резюме качественных характеристик (ценность, атрибуты, целостность, подлинность) (максимум 150 слов).

2. Обоснование критериев (ценность и атрибуты, выражающие их. Почему объект отвечает каждому из предложенных критериев) (максимум по 200 слов на каждый критерий).

3. Целостность (В какой мере атрибуты и особенности объекта сохранились и находятся в границах объекта). По возможности – на момент внесения и на момент составления проекта формулировки ВУЦ.

4. Подлинность (только по критериям i–vi) (Насколько достоверно атрибуты отражают ВУЦ). По возможности – на момент внесения и на момент составления проекта формулировки ВУЦ.

5. Требования к защите и управлению, необходимые для поддержания ВУЦ:

- Общие положения
- Долгосрочные предположения – основные проблемы, требующие долгосрочного внимания



8. Формулировка ВУЦ: формат

1. Краткий синтез

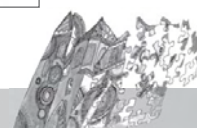
- **Резюме фактической информации**
(что представляет собой объект, его состав, географическое положение, к какому историческому периоду он относится) (максимум 150 слов)
- **Резюме качественных характеристик** (почему объект был внесен в Список ВН, почему он имеет ВУЦ, какие атрибуты выражают его ВУЦ) (максимум 150 слов)



9. Формулировка ВУЦ: формат

1. Краткий синтез: несколько советов

- Избегайте перечисления по пунктам
- Используйте повествовательный текст
- Избегайте акронимов
- Используйте ключевые слова для характеристики объекта



10. Формулировка ВУЦ: формат

2. Обоснование критериев

ценности и подтверждающие их атрибуты, почему объект отвечает каждому из предложенных критериев?
(**максимум по 200 слов на каждый критерий**)

- Используйте те определения критериев, которые имели силу на момент внесения (это принципиально важно)
- Используйте перечень атрибутов



11. Формулировка ВУЦ: формат

3. Целостность (максимум 200 слов)

Целостность – это мера полноты и неповрежденности природного и / или культурного наследия и его атрибутов.

Важно отметить:

- Все ли установленные атрибуты находятся внутри границ объекта?
- Адекватно ли границы объекта охватывают ВУЦ?
- Нарушены ли какие-либо атрибуты?
- Уязвим ли объект (степень угроз: степень, до которой атрибутам угрожает новое строительство или заброшенность объекта)?



12. 4. Подлинность (аутентичность)

Аутентичность – это способность атрибутов объекта адекватно выразить ВУЦ, надежно и достоверно.

Объекты могут быть признаны удовлетворяющими условиям аутентичности, если их культурные ценности (по принятым критериям) достоверно и надежно выражены через различные атрибуты, в том числе такие как:

- **Форма и дизайн**
- **Материалы и вещество**
- **Использование и функция**
- **Традиции, методы и системы управления**
- **Местонахождение и расположение**
- **Язык и другие формы нематериального наследия**
- **Духовное и физическое восприятие**
- **Другие внутренние и внешние факторы".**

Конечно, не все эти атрибуты свойственны всем объектам, какие-то объекты могут иметь и другие атрибуты. Рассматриваться должны такие атрибуты, которые выражают ВУЦ.

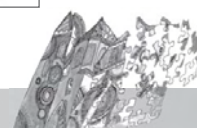


13. Формулировка ВУЦ: формат

4. Подлинность (аутентичность)

(максимум 200 слов)

- Достоверно ли и в полной ли мере атрибуты выражают Выдающуюся универсальную ценность?
- Повлияли ли реставрации на ВУЦ объекта?
- Использовались при реставрации те же самые материалы, что и оригинальные ?
- Выполняет ли объект те же функции, что и в самом начале?



14. Формулировка ВУЦ: формат

5. Требования к защите и управлению

Два подраздела:

- **Общая структура системы (максимум 200 слов)**
Краткое описание системы. Желательно дать структурную схему системы и систему целей;
- **Долгосрочные перспективы (максимум 200 слов)**
 - Достаточно ли жесткой является система организации защиты и управления, включая систему планирования, для обеспечения сохранности ВУЦ в перспективе;
 - Суммируйте в одной или двух фразах общую законодательную защиту данного объекта;
 - Не приводите длинный перечень статей закона.



Пример структурной схемы системы управления

Структурная схема системы управления
 Свяжским историко-архитектурным и природно-ландшафтным комплексом



15. Формулировка ВУЦ: формат

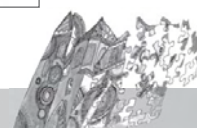
5. Управление

- **Долгосрочные предположения** – ключевые проблемы, требующие долгосрочного внимания (например, защита от основных угроз, поддержание функционирования и финансирования, обеспечение поддержки общественностью)
 - Представьте долгосрочные соображения по эффективному сохранению объекта
 - Предложите решения по устранению потенциально уязвимых мест, перечисленных в формулировке целостности
 - Как выполнить решения по текущим и потенциальным проблемам (указанным в формулировке целостности / подлинности)



16. Ретроспективная формулировка ВУЦ для серийных объектов

- Серийный объект как единое целое должен иметь единую формулировку ВУЦ, охватывающую все составные части, делающие данный объект серийным.
- Эти требования относятся ко всем серийным объектам: как к национальным, так и транснациональным.



17. Ретроспективная формулировка ВУЦ для расширенных и повторно номинированных объектов

Расширенный объект: Формулировка ВУЦ должна учитывать документы как первоначального внесения, так и документы расширения.

Повторная номинация объекта по дополнительным критериям: формулировка ВУЦ должна учесть последнее решение Комитета и оценки соответствующего КО по каждому предложенному критерию.



18. Формулировка ВУЦ : процесс

Государство–сторона, используя официальные источники, относящиеся к внесению данного объекта (оценка, решение Комитета и исходный номинационный файл), а также всю известную информацию об объекте, готовит формулировку ВУЦ

Страна представляет официально формулировку ВУЦ в Центр Всемирного наследия к **1 февраля**

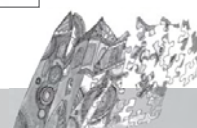
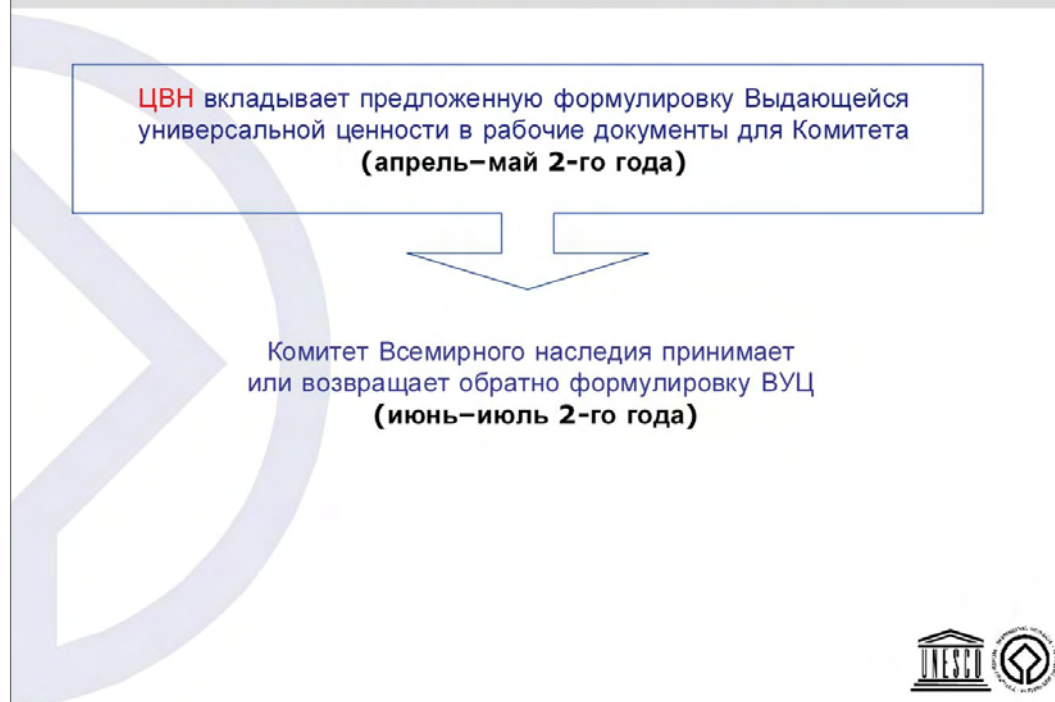
ЦВН проверяет формулировку на полноту и направляет ее в соответствующий Консультативный орган (ICOMOS и / или IUCN)



19. Формулировка ВУЦ : процесс



20. Формулировка ВУЦ : процесс



21. Ретроспективная формулировка ВУЦ

- Где искать нужную информацию?



22. Ретроспективная формулировка ВУЦ: источники

Есть три основных источника:

- 1) Оригинал решения Комитета Всемирного наследия;
- 2) Оригинал оценки объекта Консультативным органом;
- 3) Оригинал текста номинации



23. Ретроспективная формулировка ВУЦ: источники

Sydney Opera House (Australia)

No 166 rev

Official name as proposed
by the State Party:

Sydney Opera House

Location:

Sydney, Australia

Brief description:

The Sydney Opera House is situated at the tip of a prominent peninsula projecting into Sydney Harbour and within close proximity to the Royal Botanic Gardens and the Sydney Harbour Bridge. The architectural form comprises three groups of interlocking vaulted 'shells' (roofing respectively the two main performance halls and a restaurant), set upon a vast terraced platform, 'the podium', and surrounded by terrace areas that function as pedestrian concourses. The complex includes more than 1,000 rooms, most of which are located within the podium, as are virtually all the technical functions of the performing arts centre.

Category of property:

In terms of the categories of cultural properties set out in Article 1 of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, this is a monument.

1. BASIC DATA

Included in the Tentative List: 27 June 2006

International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund for preparing the Nomination: No

Date received by the World Heritage Centre: 28 January 2006

Background:

In 1980 Australia submitted a nomination dossier referred to as *The Sydney Opera House in its Setting*, including the Sydney Harbour Bridge and the surrounding waterways of Sydney Harbour from Bondi's Head to McMahon's Point.

In April 1981 ICOMOS recommended that the inclusion of the proposed cultural property be deferred. ICOMOS considered that the inscription on the World Heritage List did not appear to merit itself, in the extent that the Opera House in part of a series of experiments in "vanguard architecture".

ICOMOS also considered that as a question of the work of a living architect, completed less than ten years ago at that time, ICOMOS did not feel itself competent to express an opinion on the eventual authenticity based on criterion ii.

The inscription was recommended to be deferred until its exemplary character or its role as model appears more clearly attributable to the creation of Jørn Utzon.

At the 5th session of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee (Paris, May 1981), the Bureau "considered that modern structures should only be accepted when there was clear evidence that they had established, or were outstanding examples of, a distinctive architectural style. However, the Bureau expressed interest in receiving a revised nomination based on the outstanding features of Sydney Harbour, both as a bay and as the site of the first permanent European settlement in Australia. Such a nomination could include structures such as the Opera House and the Sydney Harbour Bridge, but they would not constitute the primary elements."

Consultations: ICOMOS has consulted its International Scientific Committee on 20th Century Heritage.

Literature consulted (selection):

Curtis, W. *Modern architecture since 1900*, 4 ed. Phaidon Press, Oxford, 1994.

DOCOMOMO International, *The Modern Movement and the World Heritage List: advisory report to ICOMOS compiled by DOCOMOMO's International Specialist Committee on registers*, The Netherlands, 1997.

Dewar, P. *Sydney Opera House: Jørn Utzon, architecture in detail series*, Phaidon Press, London, 1995.

Faber, T., Sharp, D. and Norberg-Schulz, C. "Jørn Utzon: Special Issue", *World Architecture*, n° 15, 1991.

Frampton, K. *Modern architecture: a critical history*, 3 ed. (1st edition 1980), Thames and Hudson, London, 1992.

Frampton, K. "Jørn Utzon: transcultural form and the technical metaphor" in *Studies in modern culture: the poetics of construction in nineteenth and twentieth century architecture*, Cambridge, Mass., 1996.

Giedion, S. "Jørn Utzon and the third generation: three works by Jørn Utzon—a new chapter of Space time and architecture", *Zedite*, n° 14, 36–47, 1965.

Hale, P. and Macdonald, S. "The Sydney Opera House, an evolving icon", *Journal of Architectural Conservation*, vol. 11, n° 2, July 2005, 7–21.

Jacobs, C. *Modern movements in architecture*, Penguin, London, 1973.

Jacobs, C. *The center holding, the power of design*, Phaidon Press, London, 2003.

Jacobs, C. *Architecture since 1945: process and structure*, London, 1999.

Jacobs, C. "Jørn Utzon and the third generation: three works by Jørn Utzon—a new chapter of Space time and architecture", *Zedite*, n° 14, 36–47, 1965.

Norberg-Schulz, C. "Jørn Utzon, Sydney Opera House, Sydney, Australia, 1957–77", *Global Architecture*, vol. 14, March 1985, 34–38. Edited and photographed by Yoko Taniguchi, A.D.A. Edit, Tokyo.

Utzon, J. "The Sydney Opera House", *Zedite* (1968), n° 14, 36–47, 1965, reprinted in Jacobs, C. 2003, 119–120.

Technical Evaluation Meeting: 20–22 September 2006

Оценки
Консультативных
органов



24. Ретроспективная формулировка ВУЦ : источники

Sydney Opera House (Australia)

No 166 rev

Official name as proposed
by the State Party:

Sydney Opera House

Location:

Sydney, Australia

Brief description:

The Sydney Opera House is situated at the tip of a prominent peninsula projecting into Sydney Harbour and within close proximity to the Royal Botanic Gardens and the Sydney Harbour Bridge. The architectural form comprises three groups of interlocking vaulted 'shells' (roofing respectively the two main performance halls and a restaurant), set upon a vast terraced platform, 'the podium', and surrounded by terrace areas that function as pedestrian concourses. The complex includes more than 1,000 rooms, most of which are located within the podium, as are virtually all the technical functions of the performing arts centre.

Category of property:

In terms of the categories of cultural properties set out in Article 1 of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, this is a monument.

1. BASIC DATA

Included in the Tentative List: 27 June 2006

International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund for preparing the Nomination: No

Date received by the World Heritage Centre: 26 January 2006

Background:

In 1980 Australia submitted a nomination dossier referred to as *The Sydney Opera House in its Setting*, including the Sydney Harbour Bridge and the surrounding waterways of Sydney Harbour from Bondi's Head to McMahon's Point.

The inscription was recommended to be deferred until its exemplary character or its role as model appears more clearly attributable to the creation of Jørn Utzon.

At the 5th session of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee (Paris, May 1981), the Bureau "considered that modern structures should only be accepted when there was clear evidence that they had established, or were outstanding examples of, a distinctive architectural style. However, the Bureau expressed interest in receiving a revised nomination based on the outstanding features of Sydney Harbour, both as a bay and as the site of the first permanent European settlement in Australia. Such a nomination could include structures such as the Opera House and the Sydney Harbour Bridge, but they would not constitute the primary elements."

Consultations: ICOMOS has consulted its International Scientific Committee on 20th Century Heritage.

Literature consulted (selection):

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Dewar, P. *Sydney Opera House: Jørn Utzon, architecture in detail series*, Phaidon Press, London, 1995.

Faber, T., Sharp, D. and Norberg-Schulz, C. "Jørn Utzon: Special Issue", *World Architecture*, n° 15, 1991.

Frampton, K. *Modern architecture: a critical history*, 3 ed. (1st edition 1980), Thames and Hudson, London, 1992.

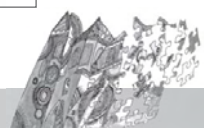
Frampton, K. "Jørn Utzon: transcultural form and the technical metaphor" in *Studies in modern culture: the poetics of construction in nineteenth and twentieth century architecture*, Cambridge, Mass., 1996.

Giedion, S. "Jørn Utzon and the third generation: three works by Jørn Utzon—a new chapter of Space time and architecture", *Zedite*, n° 14, 36–47, 1965.

Hale, P. and Macdonald, S. "The Sydney Opera House, an evolving icon", *Journal of Architectural Conservation*, vol. 11, n° 2, July 2005, 7–21.

Jacobs, C. *Modern movements in architecture*, Penguin, London, 1973.

Резюме
фактической
информации



25. Ретроспективная формулировка ВУЦ : ИСТОЧНИКИ

Sydney Opera House (Australia)

No 166 rev

*Official name as proposed
by the State Party:*

Sydney Opera House

Location:

Sydney, Australia

Brief description:

The Sydney Opera House is situated at the tip of a prominent peninsula projecting into Sydney Harbour and within close proximity to the Royal Botanic Gardens and the Sydney Harbour Bridge. The architectural form comprises three groups of interlocking vaulted 'shells' (roofing respectively the two main performances halls and a restaurant), set upon a vast terraced platform, 'the podium', and surrounded by terrace areas that function as pedestrian concourses. The complex includes more than 1,000 rooms, most of which are located within the podium, as are virtually all the technical functions of the performing arts centre.

Category of property:

In terms of the categories of cultural properties set out in Article 1 of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, this is a *monument*.

Резюме
фактической
информации



26. Ретроспективная формулировка ВУЦ : ИСТОЧНИКИ

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Резюме
фактической
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27. Ретроспективная формулировка ВУЦ: ИСТОЧНИКИ

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Резюме
фактической
информации



28. Ретроспективная формулировка ВУЦ : ИСТОЧНИКИ

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-07/31.COM/8B and WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.1,
2. Inscribes the **Sydney Opera House, Australia**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criterion (i)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

The Sydney Opera House constitutes a masterpiece of 20th century architecture. Its significance is based on its unparalleled design and construction, its exceptional engineering achievements and technological innovation and its position as a world-famous icon of architecture. It is a daring and visionary experiment that has had an enduring influence on the emergent architecture of the late 20th century. Utzon's original design concept and his unique approach to building gave impetus to a collective creativity of architects, engineers and builders. Ove Arup's engineering achievements helped make Utzon's vision a reality. The design represents an extraordinary interpretation and response to the setting in Sydney Harbour. The Sydney Opera House is also of outstanding universal value for its achievements in structural engineering and building technology. The building is a great artistic monument and an icon, accessible to society at large.

Criterion (i). The Sydney Opera House is a great architectural work of the 20th century. It represents multiple strands of creativity, both in architectural form and structural design, a great urban sculpture carefully set in a remarkable waterscape and a world famous iconic building.

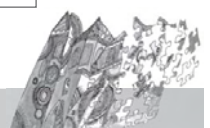
All elements necessary to express the values of the Sydney Opera House are included within the boundaries of the nominated area and buffer zone. This ensures the complete representation of its significance as an architectural object of great beauty in its waterscape setting. The Sydney Opera House continues to perform its function as a world-class performing arts centre. The Conservation Plan specifies the need to balance the roles of the building as an architectural monument and as a state of the art performing centre, thus retaining its authenticity of use and function. Attention given to retaining the building's authenticity culminated with the Conservation Plan and the Utzon Design Principles.

The Sydney Opera House was included in the National Heritage List in 2005 under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 and on the State Heritage Register of New South Wales in 2003 under the Heritage Act 1977. Listing in the National Heritage List implies that any proposed action to be taken inside or outside the boundaries of a National Heritage place or a World Heritage property that may have a significant impact on the heritage values is prohibited without the approval of the Minister for the Environment and Heritage. A buffer zone has been established.

Decisions report (Christchurch, 2007)

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Формулировки
критериев



29. Ретроспективная формулировка ВУЦ: ИСТОЧНИКИ

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-07/31.COM/8B and WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.1,
2. Inscribes the **Sydney Opera House, Australia**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criterion (i)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

The Sydney Opera House constitutes a masterpiece of 20th century architecture. Its significance is based on its unparalleled design and construction; its exceptional engineering achievements and technological innovation and its position as a world-famous icon of architecture. It is a daring and visionary experiment that has had an enduring influence on the emergent architecture of the late 20th century. Utzon's original design concept and his unique approach to building gave impetus to a collective creativity of architects, engineers and builders. Ove Arup's engineering achievements helped make Utzon's vision a reality. The design represents an extraordinary interpretation and response to the setting in Sydney Harbour. The Sydney Opera House is also of outstanding universal value for its achievements in structural engineering and building technology. The building is a great artistic monument and an icon, accessible to society at large.

Criterion (i): The Sydney Opera House is a great architectural work of the 20th century. It represents multiple strands of creativity, both in architectural form and structural design, a great urban sculpture carefully set in a remarkable waterscape and a world famous iconic building.

All elements necessary to express the values of the Sydney Opera House are included within the boundaries of the nominated area and buffer zone. This ensures the complete representation of its significance as an architectural object of great beauty in its waterscape setting. The Sydney Opera House continues to perform its function as a world-class performing arts centre. The Conservation Plan specifies the need to balance the roles of the building as an architectural monument and as a state of the art performing centre, thus retaining its authenticity of use and function. Attention given to retaining the building's authenticity culminated with the Conservation Plan and the Utzon Design Principles.

The Sydney Opera House was included in the National Heritage List in 2005 under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 and on the State Heritage Register of New South Wales in 2003 under the Heritage Act 1977. Listing in the National Heritage List implies that any proposed action to be taken inside or outside the boundaries of a National Heritage place or a World Heritage property that may have a significant impact on the heritage values is prohibited without the approval of the Minister for the Environment and Heritage. A buffer zone has been established.

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Формулировки
критериев



30. Ретроспективная формулировка ВУЦ: ИСТОЧНИКИ

Формулировки критериев

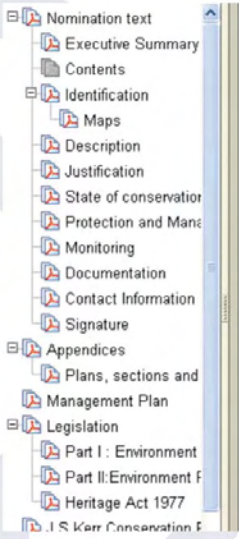
Utzon's vision a reality. The design represents an extraordinary interpretation and response to the setting in Sydney Harbour. The Sydney Opera House is also of outstanding universal value for its achievements in structural engineering and building technology. The building is a great artistic monument and an icon, accessible to society at large.

Criterion (i): The Sydney Opera House is a great architectural work of the 20th century. It represents multiple strands of creativity, both in architectural form and structural design, a great urban sculpture carefully set in a remarkable waterscape and a world famous iconic building.

All elements necessary to express the values of the Sydney Opera House are included within the boundaries of the nominated area and buffer zone. This ensures the complete representation of its significance as an architectural object of great beauty in its waterscape setting. The Sydney Opera House continues to perform its function as a



31. Ретроспективная формулировка ВУЦ: ИСТОЧНИКИ



Nomination text
Executive Summary
Contents
Identification
Maps
Description
Justification
State of conservation
Protection and Management
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Documentation
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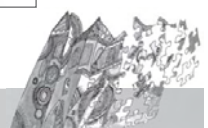
Формулировки критериев



32. Формулировка ВУЦ: примеры

Краткий синтез

The Sydney Opera House constitutes a **masterpiece** of 20th century architecture. Its significance is based on its **unparalleled** design and construction; its **exceptional** engineering achievements and technological innovation and its position as a **world-famous icon** of architecture. It is a **daring and visionary** experiment that has had an **enduring influence** on the emergent architecture of the late 20th century. Utzon's original design concept and his **unique** approach to building gave impetus to a collective creativity of architects, engineers and builders. Ove Arup's engineering achievements helped make Utzon's vision a reality. The design represents an **extraordinary** interpretation and response to the setting in Sydney Harbour. The Sydney Opera House is also of outstanding universal value for its achievements in structural engineering and building technology. The building is a **great artistic monument** and an icon, accessible to society at large



33. Формулировка ВУЦ: примеры

• Краткий синтез (перевод)

Сиднейский оперный театр представляет собой **шедевр** архитектуры XX в. Его ценность обусловлена **беспрецедентными** проектом и строительством; воплощенные в нем **выдающиеся** инженерные и технологические инновации сделали это здание **всемирно известным шедевром** зодчества. Это смелый и дальновидный эксперимент, который оказал **большое влияние** на развитие архитектуры конца XX в. Концепция и оригинальный дизайн Утсона, его уникальный подход к сооружению дали толчок к коллективному творчеству архитекторов, инженеров и строителей. Достижения инженеров под руководством Ове Аруп помогли сделать замысел Утсона реальностью. Конструкция представляет собой **экстраординарную** интерпретацию и ответ на обстановку в гавани Сиднея. Сиднейский оперный театр является также Выдающейся универсальной ценностью как достижение строительной техники и строительных технологий. Здание является высокохудожественным памятником, доступным всей мировой общественности.



34. Формулировка ВУЦ: примеры

Criteria

Criterion (i) represent a masterpiece of human creative genius

Criterion (i): The Sydney Opera House is a great architectural work of the 20th century. It represents multiple strands of creativity, both in architectural form and structural design, a great urban sculpture carefully set in a remarkable waterscape and a world famous iconic building.



34a. **Формулировка ВУЦ: примеры**

Критерии (перевод)

Критерий (i) быть шедевром творческого гения человека

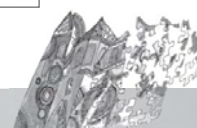
Критерий (i): Сиднейский оперный театр – выдающееся архитектурное произведение XX в. Он представляет многообразие творческих направлений, как в части архитектурных форм и конструкции, так и монументальной городской скульптуры, гармонично вписанной в великолепный морской пейзаж. Здание театра хорошо известно во всем мире.



35. **Формулировка ВУЦ: примеры**

Integrity and authenticity

All elements necessary to express the values of the Sydney Opera House are included within the boundaries of the nominated area and buffer zone. This ensures **the complete representation of its significance** as an architectural object of great beauty in its waterscape setting. The Sydney Opera House continues to perform its function as a world-class performing arts centre. The Conservation Plan specifies the need to balance the roles of the building as an architectural monument and as a state of the art performing centre, thus retaining **its authenticity of use and function**. Attention given to retaining the building's authenticity culminated with the Conservation Plan and the Utzon Design Principles.



35a. Формулировка ВУЦ: примеры

Целостность и подлинность (перевод)

Все элементы, отражающие Выдающуюся ценность Сиднейского оперного театра, находятся в границах объекта и его буферной зоны. Это обеспечивает **полное представление о его значении** как архитектурного объекта необычайной красоты на фоне морского пейзажа. Сиднейский оперный театр продолжает выполнять свои функции в качестве мирового центра исполнительских искусств. План сохранения театра направлен на необходимость сбалансировать роль здания как памятника архитектуры и как центра современного исполнительского искусства, сохраняя, таким образом, **подлинность его использования и функциональность**. Идея поддержания аутентичности здания – одна из центральных как в принципах проектирования архитектора Й. Утсона, так и Плана сохранения.



36. Формулировка ВУЦ: примеры

Management and protection requirements

The Sydney Opera House was included in the National Heritage List in 2005 under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 and on the State Heritage Register of New South Wales in 2003 under the Heritage Act 1977. Listing in the National Heritage List implies that any proposed action to be taken inside or outside the boundaries of a National Heritage place or a World Heritage property that may have a significant impact on the heritage values is prohibited without the approval of the Minister for the Environment and Heritage. A buffer zone has been established.

The present state of conservation is very good. The property is maintained and preserved through regular and rigorous repair and conservation programmes. The management system of the Sydney Opera House takes into account a wide range of measures provided under planning and heritage legislation and policies of both the Australian Government and the New South Wales Government. The Management Plan for the Sydney Opera House, the Conservation Plan and the Utzon Design Principles together provide the policy framework for the conservation and management of the Sydney Opera House.



36a. Формулировка ВУЦ: примеры

Управление and защита (перевод)

Сиднейский оперный театр был включен в Национальный список наследия в 2005 г. в соответствии с Законом об охране окружающей среды и сохранения биоразнообразия 1999 г. По Закону 1977 г. о государственном наследии он внесен в Регистр наследия Нового Южного Уэльса в 2003 г. Включение в национальный список культурного наследия означает, что любые изменения внутри или вне границ национального достояния или объекта Всемирного наследия, которые могут оказать существенное влияние на ценности наследия, запрещены без согласия министра охраны окружающей среды и культурного наследия. Буферная зона создана.

Современное состояние сохранности очень хорошее. Это состояние сохраняется и поддерживается по Программе регулярного и тщательного ремонта и консервации. Система управления театром включает широкий спектр мер, предусмотренных законодательством и политикой в области планирования и наследия правительства Австралии и Нового Южного Уэльса. План управления Сиднейским оперным театром, План сохранения и принципы проектирования Утсона совместно обеспечивают государственные условия сохранения и управления этим театром.



37. Формулировка ВУЦ: примеры

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-07/31.COM/8B and WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.1,
2. Inscribes the Sydney Opera House, Australia, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criterion (i);
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

The Sydney Opera House constitutes a masterpiece of 20th century architecture. Its significance is based on its unparalleled design and construction, its exceptional engineering achievements and technological innovation and its position as a world-famous icon of architecture. It is a daring and visionary experiment that has had an enduring influence on the emergent architecture of the late 20th century. Utzon's original design concept and his unique approach to building gave impetus to a collective creativity of architects, engineers and builders. Ove Arup's engineering achievements helped make Utzon's vision a reality. The design represents an extraordinary interpretation and response to the setting in Sydney Harbour. The Sydney Opera House is also of outstanding universal value for its achievements in structural engineering and building technology. The building is a great artistic monument and an icon, accessible to society at large.

Criterion (i) The Sydney Opera House is a great architectural work of the 20th century. It represents multiple strands of creativity, both in architectural form and structural design, a great urban sculpture carefully set in a remarkable waterscape and a world famous iconic building.

All elements necessary to express the values of the Sydney Opera House are included within the boundaries of the nominated area and buffer zone. This ensures the complete representation of its significance as an architectural object of great beauty in its waterscape setting. The Sydney Opera House continues to perform its function as a world-class performing arts centre. The Conservation Plan specifies the need to balance the roles of the building as an architectural monument and as a state of the art performing centre, thus retaining its authenticity of use and function. Attention given to retaining the building's authenticity culminated with the Conservation Plan and the Utzon Design Principles.

The Sydney Opera House was included in the National Heritage List in 2005 under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 and on the State Heritage Register of New South Wales in 2003 under the Heritage Act 1977. Listing in the National Heritage List implies that any proposed action to be taken inside or outside the boundaries of a National Heritage place or a World Heritage property that may have a significant impact on the heritage values is prohibited without the approval of the Minister for the Environment and Heritage. A buffer zone has been established.

В
Комитет Всемирного наследия,

1. Рассмотрев документы WHC-07/31.COM/8B и WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.1,
2. Вносит Сиднейский оперный театр, Австралия, в Список Всемирного наследия на основе критерия (i);
3. Утверждает следующую формулировку выдающейся универсальной ценности:

Сиднейский оперный театр представляет собой шедевр архитектуры 20-го века. Его ценность обусловлена беспрецедентным проектом и строительством. Воплощенные в нем выдающиеся инженерные и технологические инновации сделали это здание всемирно известным шедевром зодчества. Это смелый и дальновидный эксперимент, который оказал большое влияние на развитие архитектуры конца 20 века. Концепция и оригинальный дизайн Утсона, его уникальный подход к сооружению дали толчок к коллективному творчеству архитекторов, инженеров и строителей. Достижения инженеров под руководством Ове Арупа помогли сделать замысел Утсона реальностью. Конструкция представляет собой экстраординарную интерпретацию и ответ на обстановку в гавани Сиднея. Сиднейский оперный театр является также выдающимся универсальной ценностью как достижение строительной техники и строительных технологий. Здание является высокохудожественным памятником, доступным всей мировой общественности.

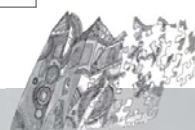
Критерий (i) Сиднейский оперный театр выдающееся архитектурное произведение 20-го века. Он представляет многообразие творческих направлений, как в части архитектурных форм и конструкции, так и монументальной городской скульптуры гармонично вписанной в величественный морской пейзаж. Здание театра хорошо известно во всем мире.

Все элементы, отражающие выдающуюся ценность Сиднейского оперного театра, находятся в границах объекта и его буферной зоны. Это обеспечивает полное представление о его значении как архитектурного объекта необычайной красоты на фоне морского пейзажа. Сиднейский оперный театр продолжает выполнять свои функции в качестве мирового центра исполнительских искусств. План сохранения театра направлен на необходимость сбалансировать роль здания как памятника архитектуры, и как центра современного исполнительского искусства, сохраняя, таким образом, подлинность его использования и функциональность. Идея поддержания аутентичности здания – одна из центральных как в принципах проектирования архитектора Й.Утсона, так и Плана сохранения.

Сиднейский оперный театр был включен в Национальный список наследия в 2005 году в соответствии с Законом об охране окружающей среды и сохранения биоразнообразия 1999 года. По Закону 1977 года о государственном наследии он внесен в Регистр наследия Нового Южного Уэльса в 2003 году. Включение в национальный список культурного наследия означает, что любые изменения внутри или вне границ национального достояния или объекта Всемирного наследия, которые могут оказать существенное влияние на ценности наследия, запрещены без согласия министра охраны окружающей среды и культурного наследия. Буферная зона создана.

Decisions report (Christchurch, 2007)

WHC-07/31.COM/24, p. 160



38.

Формулировка Выдающейся универсальной ценности

- Формулировка Выдающейся универсальной ценности является **ключевым фактором** защиты, сохранения и управления объектом Всемирного наследия



Подготовлено В. Б. Езеровым, РФ

При подготовке презентации были использованы материалы семинара для национальных координаторов (Focal Points) по Периодической отчетности, представленные Александрой Борчи и Анной Сидоренко

Прага, май 2011

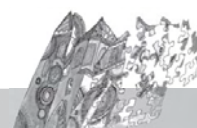


**LANDSCAPE COMPONENT OF UNESCO
NOMINATED SITES. Ms. A. Zverayka**

Министерство культуры Украины
Научно-исследовательский институт памятникоохранных
исследований

**Ландшафтная составляющая
объектов номинации
ЮНЕСКО**

И.о. директора – Зверяка А. И.
www.spadshina.org.ua
ndipod@ukr.net



- Ландшафт играет определяющую роль в организации среды как основной структурно- и формообразующий фактор.
- Памятники ландшафта (культурные ландшафты) – это территориальный подход сохранения культурного наследия в его многообразии, они дают возможность комплексного сохранения территорий, сохранения целостности архитектурной среды, архитектурно-градостроительного, природно-ландшафтного и композиционно-художественного взаимодействия.

- В Конвенции об охране Всемирного культурного и природного наследия достопримечательные места определяются как творения человека или совместные творения человека и природы, а также зоны, включая археологические достопримечательные места, которые являются универсальной ценностью с точки зрения истории, эстетики, этнологии или антропологии.
- Культурные ландшафты – это объекты культурного наследия, представляющие совместные творения человека и природы.

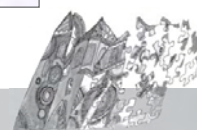


- В украинском законодательстве ландшафтные объекты как объекты культурного наследия появились в 2004 г. с внесением изменений в Закон Украины «Об охране культурного наследия».
- Ландшафтные объекты культурного наследия определяются как природные территории, которые имеют историческую ценность.
- Ландшафтные объекты культурного наследия относятся к типу достопримечательных мест.

**«Исторический ландшафт центра Буго-Гардовской паланки
Войска Запорожского»**



Памятник является уникальным с исторической точки зрения ландшафтом, насыщенным археологическими памятниками времени неолита, энеолита, бронзы, раннего и позднего средневековья, в частности времен Запорожской Сечи.



«Исторический ландшафт древнерусского г. Вышгорода»



Исторический ландшафт древнерусского г. Вышгорода имеет выдающуюся универсальную ценность как хорошо сохранинный донныне, невзирая на урбанизацию, культурный ландшафт, в котором возникло и в течение тысячелетия развивался город, объемно-пространственная композиция которого отмечается исключительной оригинальностью, неповторимостью и наивысшими художественными качествами.



«Исторический ландшафт Киевских гор и долины р. Днепра»



Исторический ландшафт Киевских гор и долины р. Днепра сыграл определяющую роль в формировании своеобразного образа Киева как исторического градостроительного образования. Этот ландшафт имеет выдающуюся универсальную ценность как хорошо сохранинный до наших дней, невзирая на урбанизацию, культурный ландшафт, в котором возник и в течение 1,5 тысячелетия развивался город — главный центр восточнославянских народов, объемно-пространственная композиция которого отмечается исключительной оригинальностью, неповторимостью и наивысшими художественными качествами.



**Историческое окружение столицы
Крымских ханов в г. Бахчисарай**



Ханский дворец



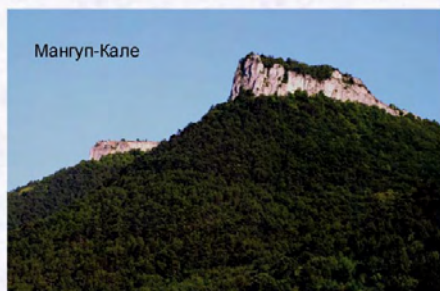
Чуфут-Кале

**Культурный ландшафт “пещерных городов”
Крымской Готии**

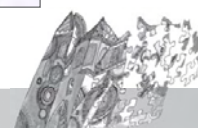
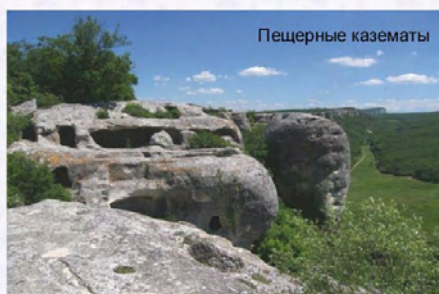
Ески-Кермен



Мангуп-Кале



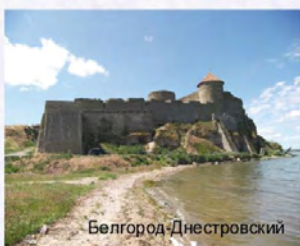
Пещерные казематы



**«Торговые посты и фортификационные сооружения на
генуэзских торговых путях от Средиземноморья до Черного
моря»**



- Архитектурные ансамбли крепостей являются яркими примерами взаимодействия человека и природного ландшафта в сфере фортификационного искусства. Объекты занимают доминантную роль в окружающей среде. Каждый из объектов имеет своеобразный ландшафтный образ, который выражается в особенностях планировочной структуры объектов и их объемно-пространственной композиции.



- Объект и его окружение воспринимаются как неотъемлемые части друг друга. И зачастую именно ландшафт формирует сам объект и придает ему ценность.



APPENDIX 4. PHOTOS





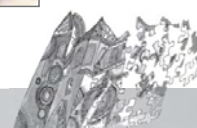
Participants of the seminar «Safeguarding World Heritage in the Context of New Global Challenges» (Minsk, M. Savitski's Gallery)





Mr. V. Kurash, Deputy Minister of Culture of the Republic of Belarus

Ms. E. Serdyuk, Director General of Museum-Reserve «Kiev Sophia», Ukraine





Delegation of Armenia (Mr. A. Sargsian, Ministry of Culture of Armenia; Mr. A. Simonian, Director of the Research Centre of Historical and Cultural Heritage)



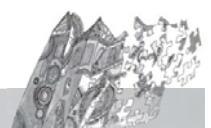
Azerbaijani delegation (Mr. T. Valiev, Ms. K. Dhzafarova, Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Azerbaijan)



Mr. S. Gorbatenko, Chairman
of the St. Petersburg regional
branch of ICOMOS;
Mr. V. Ezerov, Deputy Head
of the UNESCO Department
on conservation of urban and
architectural monuments
(Moscow)



Mr. S. Chiokanu, Head of the Cultural Heritage and Fine Arts Department, Ministry of Culture
of the Republic of Moldova;
Mr. I. Makovetskij, Chairman of Russian National Committee of World Cultural and Natural
Heritage





Ms. T. Matyl, Institute of Culture of Belarus; **Ms. N. Schasnovich**, National Commission of the Republic of Belarus for UNESCO; **Ms. L. Moreva**, Programme Specialist for Culture, UNESCO Office in Moscow



Mr. I. Charnyauski, Ministry of Culture of Belarus;
V. Papko, Director of Mir Castle Complex and others





Mr. A. Degutis, Deputy Director of the Department of Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Culture of Lithuania

Mr. Y. Vedenin,
Director of the Likhachev's Russian
Research Institute for Cultural and
Natural Heritage (Moscow)





Mr. A. Khramoj, Executive Secretary of the National Museum-Reserve «Nyasvihz»

Ms. L. Moreva, Programme
Specialist for Culture,
UNESCO Office in Moscow

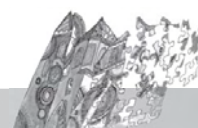


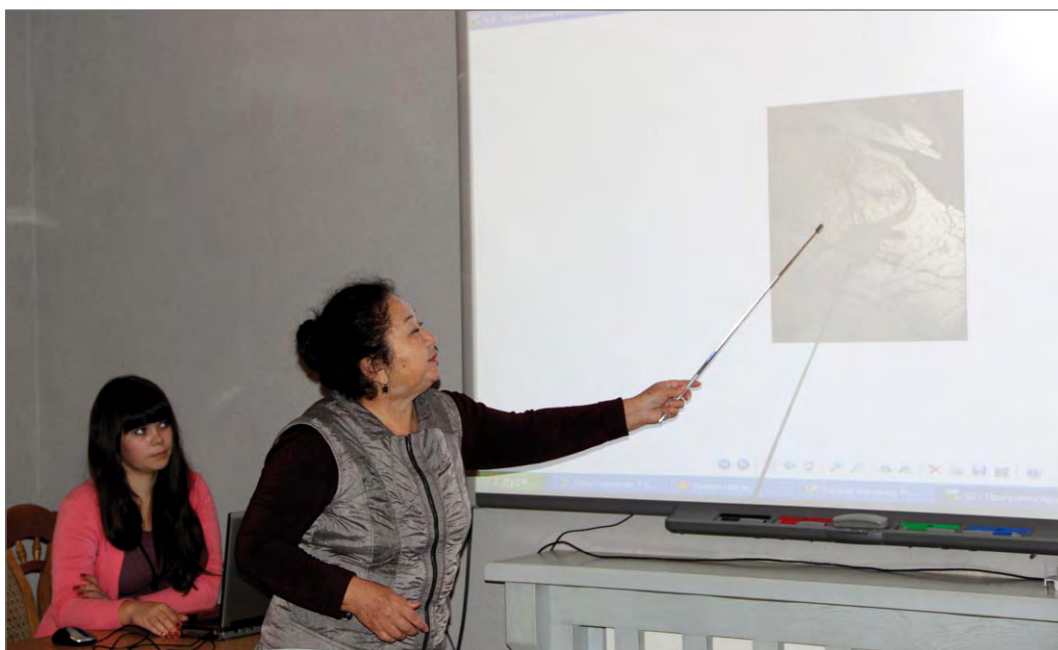


Participants of the seminar



Mr. Ezerov, Deputy Head of the
UNESCO Department on conservation of
urban and architectural monuments
(Moscow)





Ms. B. Orazymbekova Head of Section of guides and interpreters of Kazakhstan Officer, Ethno-Memorial Complex «Map of Kazakhstan»



Participants of the seminar

